The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,573.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage.....	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
——— including postage.....	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ...	„ 16 0
——— including postage.....	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 8 0
——— including postage.....	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion.....	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busorah.

The Steam-ship COMORIN, 453 Tons, 80 H. P., Commander D. G. Osborne, will be despatched on the 25th June 1870, at 4 P.M.

Up.	June.	Down.	July.
Leave Bombay	25	Leave Busorah	15
„ Gundur	29	„ Mahomerah	16
„ Muscat	30	„ Fao	15
„ Bunder Abbas	3	„ Bushire	19
„ Lingra	6	„ Lingra	22
„ Bushire	9	„ Bunder Abbas	23
„ Fao	10	„ Muscat	25
„ Mahomerah	10	„ Gundur	27
Arrive Busorah	11	„ Kurrachee	30
		Arrive Bombay	Aug. 2

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

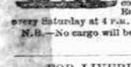
STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, sails in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's S.S. ARABIA, 1,627 tons, 250 H.P., will be despatched for Liverpool via the Suez Canal on or about the 26th June 1870.

For freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	0 3	0 2	0 3	0 2
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 4 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 4 P.M.

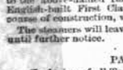
Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)



THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Archipelago, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,500 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden.....	£23	£15	£4	Without Food
Suez.....	38	22	8	
Port Said.....	40	24	9	
Messina	48	33	12	Including Wines.
Naples.....	50	35	13	
Leghorn	53	36	15	
Genoa	53	36	15	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children of above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination on production of their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fares.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first of the Steamers which have been built for this line, the INDIA 2,000 tons, affording superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers, will be despatched from Bombay in the first days of July.

The s. s. INDIA has 52 first and 40 second class berths.

For prospectus and rates of freight apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES:

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR—MARC FRASSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Passage.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden.....	£ 25	£ 15	£ 9
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 9
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
„ Marseilles ..	£ 54	£ 36	£ 14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Tours Circle Tickets available for six months, deducting 10 per cent. from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Passengers and Stewardess.

Despatches from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

Going to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August, have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship CAFE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 6th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship FLEAWER, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

Bombay, 14th June 1870.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. ALHAMBRA, arrived from Aden, are requested to SEND BOATS to the Ship's Side to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed at the Custom House Jetty, without further intimation, at their risk and expense.

Captain's Receipt for the Goods, or the condition of any package after landing, will not be given.

W. & A. GIBB, T. & Co.,

Agents s. s. Alhambra.

Bombay, 15th June 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35 ..... } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. .....
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from BOMBAY to BOMBAY, 22nd inst. The new Steamer ATAS, 1,650 tons, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 23th July, and will be followed by the new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, on or about the 20th August.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden.....	£16	£6-15
To Suez	£26	£11-15
To Port Said.....	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and vice versâ, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage by Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE:

First Class.....	£53
Second Class	£34

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free. Reduced fares for families, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns; Hobart & Co., Managers,) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt):—First Class, £53; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co.'s and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,

Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medow Street.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.

(To follow the COSPATRICK.)

THE A. 1. Composite clipper ship DELAMERE, 1,000 tons register, 400 H. H. power, Commander. This Vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers.

For particulars as to rates of freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th June 1870.

FOR MUSCAT.

(With Despatch.)

THE new iron Barque HOPEFUL 332 tons register, Captain Burtrey. For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship JANET COWAN, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship CITY OF BERLIN, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th June 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Steamer H. A. BRIGHTMAN, arrived from Bordeaux, are requested to PAY their FREIGHT and to SEND BILLS of Lading, accompanied by Delivery Orders, to us for countersignature, otherwise the goods will be stored in Government Bonded Warehouse at the risk and expense of their Consignees.

BLACKWELL & Co.

Agents for Captain Ward, s. s. H. A. Brightman.

Bombay, 21st June 1870.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND will be held in the Town Hall on FRIDAY, the 24th inst., at 5-15 P.M.

By order of the Trustees,

H. BIRDWOOD, Secretary Civil Fund.

Bombay Civil Fund Office, 21st June 1870.

LINDLEY AND WARREN, PHOTOGRAPHERS, AND MINIATURE PAINTERS, 28, Apollo Street.

Studio open from 9 till 5, earlier by appointment.

PORTRAITS and GROUPS taken daily—CARTES, VIGNETTES, CABINETS, and FULL SIZE. Photos copied, enlarged, and painted in Water Colours and Black and White.

LOCKET and BROOCH PORTRAITS, exquisitely finished in Water Colours.

GROUPS, BUNGALOWS, VIEWS, HORSES, &c., photographed anywhere in Bombay without extra charge.

NATIVE CHARACTERS and VIEWS (both large and small) of Bombay and Presidency always kept in stock.

Prices on application.

COLUMBIAN STOVE WORKS.

Agent,

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

THE "ECONOMIST."

A large size Kitchen Range, complete with extra Hot Water Attachment.

Bombay. J. NEUBERG.

THE "VICTORESS," Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, COOKING STOVE, complete with and without Copper Oblong Hot Water Attachment.

Bombay. J. NEUBERG.

THE "MAGNOLIA" COOKING STOVE.

Bombay. J. NEUBERG.

THE "VICTORESS," Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, COOKING STOVES, complete with and without Brass Cock to Oval Boiler for Hot Water.

Bombay. J. NEUBERG.

THE "QUEEN" HEATING STOVE is well suited for the Bed room, the Nursery or the Office. It has a moveable ornamental top, which when lifted off transforms the Heating Stove into a convenient COOKING STOVE, expessing the accommodation it affords for two Boilers or Kettles

Bombay. J. NEUBERG.

THE "EXCELSIOR" HEATING STOVE is also admirably constructed for the radiations of Heat with the smallest possible consumption of Coal, and has accommodation on the Top for one Boiler or Kettle.

Bombay. J. NEUBERG.

THE "PRESIDENT" and the "EGG" HEATING STOVES, peculiarly ingenious and novel in construction.

Bombay. J. NEUBERG.

FIRE FLY STOVES, or English Segrees.

Bombay. J. NEUBERG.

RAIN GAUGES;

HOWARD'S. The rain is collected by a strong copper funne of 5 inches diameter, so arranged as to prevent evaporation, into a receiver, extra large, to receive without overflow the supposed heavy rainfalls of India, and afterwards estimated by a strong glass measure graduated from one-hundredth to half an inch, with glass measure complete—

Cash Rs. 18. Credit Rs. 20.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAMBER of COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be HELD THIS DAY (22nd inst.) at 12 noon, at the Offices of the Chamber, for the transaction of business as already intimated by Circular.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee of Management,

JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, Wednesday, 22nd June 1870.

THE SUCCESSFUL MUSIC HALL, APOLLO STREET, WILL BE OPEN ON SATURDAY NEXT, 25TH JUNE, When a New Programme will be produced and fresh Talent of the Period.

The Proprietor, in thanking his numerous Patrons, begs to state that nothing shall be wanting on his part to keep the Music Hall highly respectable. Refreshments of the best quality. Admission Tickets, Price One Rupee, to be had at the ORIENTAL EXCHANGE, Apollo Street.

TOM MANTLE, Manager.

NOTICES.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.—After the 30th June next NO INTEREST will be allowed on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at this Agency.

By order of the Court of Directors,

J. SAMSON, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 17th June 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company WILL BE CLOSED on and after WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant.

W. NICOL,
H. MAXWELL,
W. G. HALL, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 20th June 1870.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation)—

SECOND DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

NOTICE.—FORTY RUPEES on each Old Share and TWENTY-SIX RUPEES on each New Share, in the Company WILL BE PAID in Cash to the registered holders thereof, respectively, on presentation by them of their Share Certificates at the Office of the undersigned on and after MONDAY, the 4th day of July 1870.

W. NICOL,
H. MAXWELL,
W. G. HALL, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 20th June 1870.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—The undersigned having been appointed AGENT in India for the Official Liquidators with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, all Communications on Liquidation business should be addressed to him.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Agent for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 8th June 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the necessity of their giving their immediate support to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company WILL BE CLOSED from the 20th until the 27th inst., both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th June 1870.

THE ORIENTAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company WILL BE CLOSED from 17th to 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HOMJEE DINSHAW JILA, Secretary.

Bombay, 16th June 1870.

FREERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company WILL BE CLOSED from this date to the 25th instant.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th June 1870.

FREERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the FREERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited) will be HELD at the Registered Offices of the Company, Rampart Row West, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of June, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 31st May 1870.

2. To elect Directors in place of Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq., Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy, Esq., Nursey Keswejee, Esq., and Henry Randall Cormack, Esq., all of whom retire but are eligible for re-election:—

3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th June 1870.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be HELD on THURSDAY, the 30th day of June 1870, at the Registered Offices of the Company, Aumjad Bagh, Broach, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, for the transaction of the following and any other business that may be brought forward:—

1st. To receive the Report of the Directors on the working of the Mills for the past year.

2nd To declare a Dividend.

3rd To elect Directors in place of those retiring.

4th To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

5th To consider and, if approved of, to pass a Resolution empowering the Directors to reduce the Capital of the Company by [illegible]

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

14th June 1870.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT 'FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the abovementioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 450 tons each of pure CASTOR and COCOA-NUTOIL, to be delivered immediately after acceptance of Tender. Price to include delivery at the Stores Department, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders, together with a small sample of each description of Oil, to be sent to the undersigned not later than noon on Wednesday the 22nd instant.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 17th June 1870.

JUBBULPORE SCHOOL of INDUSTRY.—TENTS.—On account of the great demand for TENTS made at this Institution, the Superintendent regrets the favour of intending purchasers kindly sending their orders as early as possible, so as to allow of their being executed by the required time.

Revised Price Lists furnished on application to the Superintendent.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our STABLES to the Back Bay Compound, Girgaum, where all Orders will be thankfully received.

Shigram and Horse per day (ordinary week)	Rs. 4
Brougham Ditto	„ 5

Horse Fodder for Sale at Rs. 5-8 per cwt. or Rs. 30 per candy of 6 cwt.

Job Horse to let for any period.

F. BIERS & Co., Stables.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

NOTICES.

MONSOON SUPPLIES, FOR THE MOFUSSIL.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, in reminding their out-station constituents of the near approach of the wet season, request particular attention to a

FURTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.

The decrease of freight, the increase of facilities, and expedition of transit, from the Home and Continental markets, the saving of interest on capital, and of loss by breakage in transshipment in Egypt, and other advantages accruing to the commerce of Bombay by the success of

THE SUEZ CANAL,

enable them to announce to their large constituency and the public generally, a considerable reduction of the rates for all articles of general daily consumption.

The great success (shown by the Company's Official Reports) of the principles pursued in the conduct of the business during the past few years, of assimilating the interests with those of the public by

REDUCTION OF PROFITS,

LIBERAL ALLOWANCE FOR

"CASH" OR "MONTHLY" PAYMENTS,

and guarantee of quality and condition of goods, encourages the expectation that this renewed application of such principles will ensure increased support from the general community.

W. COLCLOUGH,
General Manager.

PROVISION AND STORE DEPARTMENT.

The Company's Stock is constantly renewed (via the Suez Canal) with the best and freshest Stores from the most renowned Houses; and the quality of every article is guaranteed.

HAM (YORK & WILTS) & BACON.

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
HAM, pale, prime and plump, in original cases of 6, with packed Salt and Sugar, suitable for Messes, per lb	0 15	1 1
Do pale, prime and plump, from 8 to 18 lbs.	1 0	1 2
Do smoked, prime and plump	1 1	1 3
Do in hermetically sealed ti s	1 1	1 3
BACON, Flitch, received in Salt and Sugar by entire middles, weighing from 20 to 30 lbs., suitable for Messes	0 15	1 1
Do in cut	1 0	1 2
Do in hermetically sealed tins, of from 4 to 6 lbs. each	1 0	1 2

BUTTER.

REAL DORSET, in tins of 1 lb...	1 8	1 12
FRENCH, in tins of 1 and 2 lbs ..... per lb.	1 8	1 12

CHEESE.

Received by each Weekly Steamer.

DOUBLE GLOSTER, by entire Cheese, weighing ..... per lb.	2	0
from 25 to 30 lbs	0 15	1 1
Do do in cut	1 0	1 2
BRICKELY, FINE, and CHEDDER (from 6 to 10 lbs. each) by whole Cheese only	1 0	1 2
STILTON, Finest (from 10 to 16 lbs.) do do	1 3	1 6
GRUYERE and PARMESAN, in slices from 4 to 6 lbs.....	1 8	1 12
PARMESAN, in powder, in bottles ... from	2 0 to	3 8

TONGUES AND PIGS' CHEEKS.

TONGUES, OX, dry, in canvas... ...	4 8	5 0
Do do in tin ... ... from	4 8 to	6 8
Do do partially	3 0	3 8
Do COLLARED, a delicious and handsome side dish, in tins ... from	5 0 to	7 0
Do PICKLED, (with brine) per keg of two	9 0	10 0
BATH CHAPS, 3 to 6 lbs ... from	3 0 to	6 0
BRAWN, Oxford, in tins ... do	2 8 to	4 0

PRESERVED FRESH MEATS.

BEEF, a la Mode, in 1 and 2 lb. tins, per lb. ...	0 12	0 14
Do Finest Roast Steaks, per lb. ...	1 0	1 2
Do Stewed Steaks, per lb. ...	1 0	1 2
Do Boiled, with Vegetables ...	0 14	1 0
Do Spiced Rumpsteaks ...	1 2	1 4
Do do in large tins of about 12 lbs. for large Breakfasts and Tiffins...	12 0	13 8
Do Roast	0 14	1 0
Do Seasoned	1 0	1 2
Do Curried	0 14	1 0
Do Irish Stew and Onions	0 12	0 14
Do Ox Cheek, plain or with Vegetables ...	0 12	0 14
MUTTON & LAMB, HIGHLAND		
Do Stewed Lamb and Green Peas in 1 & 2 lb. tins, per lb. ...	0 15	1 1
Do Lamb Chops, per lb. ...	0 14	1 0
Do Roast Leg, 5 lb. tins ...	0 10	0 12
Do do 1 and 2 lb. tins, at per lb. ...	0 14	1 0
Do Boiled do do do ...	0 14	1 0
Do do with Vegetable	0 14	1 0
Do Haricot	0 12	0 14
Do Irish Stew	0 12	0 14
Do Scotch Haggis	0 14	1 0
Do Cutlets, in gravy, 2 lb. tins ...	1 10	1 14
PORK Cutlets with Tomato Sauce or Sauce Piquante	1 12	2 0
VEAL Cutlets, with Tomato Sauce ...	1 2	1 4
Do Roast	0 14	1 0
Do Stewed, with Vegetables ...	0 14	1 0
Do do with Green Peas ...	0 14	1 0
Do Boiled, with Vegetables ...	0 14	1 0
Do Minced	1 0	1 2
Do Calf's Head, with Bacon or Ham ...	1 2	1 4

GAME AND POULTRY.

DUCK and GREEN PEAS, in tins of 1 lb. ...	1 2	1 4
FOWL, Boiled and Roast	1 2	1 4
GROUSE, Roast, in tins containing 1 large bird ...	3 0	3 8
HARE, Jugged, Roast, and Stewed, in tins of 1 lb.	1 0	1 2
PARTRIDGE, Roast, in tins containing one large bird	2 8	3 0
PHEASANT do do do do ...	5 0	5 12
RABBIT, Stewed do do do 1 lb. ...	1 0	1 2
do do with Onions	1 0	1 2
VENISON, Cutlets, Hashed, and Roast 1 lb. ...	1 0	1 2
do Collops and Minced	1 0	1 2
GOOSE LIVER (Foie Gras entière) ...	4 8	5 0
(Sliced and served with bread crumbs fried in butter and garnished with parsley as an entrée)		
Do Jugged	5 4	6 0
RAGOUT FINANCIERE aux truffes (consisting of Cock's Combs, Truffles, Mushrooms, &c., &c., used as a garnish, &c.)... ... ... 1 pint bottle	3 0	3 8
Do do do ... ... 1 pint do	5 4	6 0

SAUSAGES AND PIES.

OXFORD SAUSAGES...	1 4	1 8
Do do	2 2	2 6
Do do Truffled	2 6	2 12
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES 1 lb. ...	1 6	1 10
Do do 2 lb. ...	2 4	2 10
ABERDEEN SAVOURY	1 4	1 8
CAMBRIDGE do	1 4	1 8
BRUNSWICK do	2 0	2 12
PORK do	1 4	1 8
YORKSHIRE GAME PIE, with Truffle ...	1 4	1 8
Do do do	2 12	3 4
VEAL and HAM PIE	1 4	1 8
Do do do	2 0	2 4
HAM and CHICKEN do	1 8	1 12
Do do do	2 8	2 14
ABERDEEN do	2 0	2 4

POTTED MEATS AND FISH.

YARMOUTH BLOATER PASTE ...		
POTTED MEATS (Strasbourg Paste)		
Do BEEF...	each 0 12	0 14
Do HAM		
Do TONGUE		
ANCHOVY PASTE		
POTTED GAME		
Do LOBSTER		
Do SALMON		
Do HAM and CHICKEN ...	each 0 14	1 0
SHRIMP PASTE		
PATE DE DIABLE		
POUNDED CRAB		

FRENCH PATES.

DUCK'S LIVER (Foie de Canard), in tins		Without Truffles.
GOOSE LIVER (Pate de Foie Gras) in tins	do	Cash. Credit.
HARE (Pate de Lievre)	do	each Rs. 2 0 2 4
LARKS (Pate d' Alouettes)	do	do 3 0 3 8
PARTRIDGE (Pate de Perdreaux)	do	Truffled.
QUAIL (Pate de Caille)	do	each Rs. 2 4 2 8
PLOVERS (Pate de Pluviers)	do	do 3 8 4 8
RINGDOVE (Pate de Palombe)	do	
SNIPE (Pate de Becassines)	do	
THRUSH (Pate de Grives)	do	
WOODCOCK (Pate de Becasses)	do	

SOUPS.

Dilution with half of or an equivalent to their bulk of water reduces the Soups to the usual strength.

	Soup.	Kidney	Soup.
Bouilli	do	Mock Turt

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal Value.	Paid up.	Last quotation.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. c.			
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	115
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	535
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	192½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.c.	Ditto of Madras	1,450
80,000	250	all	8 ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	332½
8,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	195
37,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	132
16,000	250	87½	12 do.	Oriental Bank	482½

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,745
8,000	250	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	196
1,750	2,000	2,0	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,250
0	8,000	1,40	Nil	Port Canning	340

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
...	£20	109.1.3	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
...	£ 0	43.18.2	do.	Do.	...
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£10	5.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,500	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	925
500	2,500	all	415*	Alliance Spinning	1,060
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,300 ex.
200	1,000	all	300	Bombay United	525
800	150	150	...	Branch Mill	150
800	100	90	...	Do.	...
800	5,000	all	...	Dharamsey Spinning	1897 ex.
250	2,000	all	152 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,4 0
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	750 ex.d.
2,800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,475
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,475

*For share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,150
200	2,000	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Karachee	800
250	5,000	850	60 do.	Alexandria Press Co.	580
150	12,000	11,000	20 do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,300
200	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,275
200	500	all	95 do.	Do. New	525
500	1,800	all	800 do.	Colaba Press Co.	7,800
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,900
150	5,000	all	300*	Fort Press Co.	9,600
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,095
200	6,000	all	246 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,850
2,000	5,000	2,000	100 p.c.	Karnachee Press Co.	985
1,500	1,000	550	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	360
127	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,300 pl.
225	2,000	750	250 p.c.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,300
150	2,000	all	150 p.c.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,250
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	900 ex.d.

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	135 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	900
4,000	50	all	8 p.c.	Mercantile Steam Co.	50
500	2,000	300	9	Karrachee Landing and Shipping Company	140
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treasurer & Co.	400

CALCUTTA.—17TH JUNE 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents, at Rs. 97-6 and 97-8, or 2-10 to 2-8 discount : the heavier business at the latter price.

4½ per cents, at Rs. 105-12 and 105-14.

5 per cents, of 1855-57, at Rs. 106-14 and 107-0.

In shares :—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,495, for cash, a cross transaction took place of a large number of National Bank shares at Rs. 129, against equivalent value of Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,495.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 129½ and 130 for cash.

Indian General Steam Navigation Co.'s full shares at Rs. 375.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, at Rs. 345 and 347½ for cash.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 21.

Trueman, Captain, Sappers and Miners, on duty, from Kirkee.

Becher, Lieutenant-Colonel, 8th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 21.

Henry, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to Madras.

Shaw, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to Madras.

Elgee, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to Allahabad.

Becher, Lieutenant-Colonel, 8th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.

Stock, Captain and Adjutant, 21st Native Infantry, on leave, to Poona.

MADRAS ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 2nd June 1870.

The following removals are ordered :—

Surgeon-Major J. Peterkin, M.D., F.R.C.S., from Acting Garrison Surgeon, Trichinopoly, to Garrison Surgeon, Trichinopoly.

Surgeon-Major H. Young, from Sappers and Miners, Acting Garrison Surgeon, Bangalore, to Garrison Surgeon, Bangalore.

Surgeon T. Lowe, from 41st N. I., d. d. Sappers and Miners, to Sappers and Miners.

Assistant Surgeon D. Kearney, from doing duty 41st Native Infantry, to 41st Infantry.

Assistant Surgeon G. E. Will, A battery 9th brigade Royal Artillery, is appointed to the medical charge of the Head Quarters 5th Brigade Royal Artillery, and Royal Artillery, Saint Thomas' Mount, from 29th March 1870, during the absence of Surgeon-Major S. H. Fasson, M.D., or until further orders.

With the sanction of Government, Brigadier-General C. Selby is appointed to the temporary command of the Mysore Division without prejudice to his brigade command from 8th May 1870, vice Major-General Sir J. R. Smythe, K.C.B., whose tour of service expired on the 7th idem.

Veterinary Surgeon J. M. Cullimore having reported his arrival from England, is appointed to do duty with the 1st Regiment light Cavalry at Nampet.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has approved of the under-mentioned officers being posted on their recent appointment and promotion respectively, to the battalions of their regiments specified opposite their names :—

1st Foot.—Ensign Moore, to 1st battalion.

60th Foot.—Lieutenant Legard, to 3rd battalion.

The following order is confirmed :—

26th May 1870.—By the Officer Commanding Ceded Districts, appointing Captain J. S. H. Algar, 3rd battalion 60th Rifles, to the command of the Depôt, Ramandroog, until relieved by Captain Ashburnham, vice Captain Steer proceeding on emergent medical certificate.

Leave of absence :—

Brigade Staff.—Brigadier-General W. G. Woods, C.S.I., Commanding Ceded Districts, for 5 days, from the 16th to the 20th June 1870, privilege leave, in extension of the leave granted in G. O. G. C. 6th May 1870, page 173.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant G. H. Palmer, 23rd brigade, for two months, from 12th May 1870—Rangoon, with permission to visit Moulmein, s. c.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant H. H. W. Plunkett, 23rd brigade, for six months, under the provisions of G. O. G. No. 482 of 1866—Madras.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant W. Bucke[illegible] brigade, for two months, in extension, from [illegible] 1870—Neilgherries, s. c.

[illegible]ieutenant E. Nolan, from 14th to 21st May 1870, on [illegible] of privilege leave, to enable him to join.

8th Hussars.—Cornet W. E. Bolton, from 18th to 21st May 1870, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to join.

Staff Corps.—Captain T. P. F. Tytler, attached to the [illegible] Native Infantry, four months from date of departure—Bangalore or the Neilgherries, s. c.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—20TH JUNE.

London	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
	Cases	£1 8s. 0d. to £1 10s.	,,
	Seed	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d.	,,
	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Coffee	Nominal	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
		Rs. 5 per bale.	
Calcutta	Sail	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	H. A. Brightman (s)	Ward	Bordeaux, May 18.
	Abyssinia (s)	Sharp	Bussorah, June 4.

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Dacca	Beyts	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Hindustan, Curling, to China, &c.

Steamer Ellora, Hector, to Aden and Suez.

The brig Khusrovie, to Penang and Singapore, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY

ARRIVAL.

June.			
17	Moulmein (s)	Hazard	Akyab, June 14.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
17	[illegible] (s)	[illegible]	...
	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
	Leila Hawkins	[illegible]	...
	Emily	[illegible]	...

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
19	Golden Rose	[illegible]	Boston
	Marmadike	[illegible]	Coconada
	Star of Devon	[illegible]	Mauritius
18	Sutlej (s)	[illegible]	Suez

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

WRIGHT—HUTTEMAN—June 8th, at Monghyr, by the Rev. J. Lawrence, Edmund Alexander Wright, to Sophie Frances Hutteman.

DEATH.

CRAVES—June 15th, at Monghyr, Dennis, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Craven aged 1 month and 15 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

CHRYSTIE—June 15th, at the Capper-House Hotel, Madras, the wife of George Chrystie, Esq., Captain, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

MARRIAGE.

GREETHAM—VIVIAN—June 9th, at Delhi, by the Rev. D. P. Williams, Robert Greetham, to Fanny Jane, eldest daughter of the late F. D. Vivian.

DEATH.

MORGAN—June 17th, at Agra, at the residence of her father-in-law, Mr. James McDonald, Eliza, the wife of Mr. J. Morgan.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1870.

THE Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen is a man upon whom we have all been accustomed to look with respect. He is clever and industrious, and has had the reputation of being a teller of truth and a lover of truth. We see with regret, therefore, that he is reported to have made statements in England, which if they are true when applied to Bengal, are not true when applied to Western India. The Baboo, lecturing on England's duty to India, in the presence of Mr. Spurgeon and Lord Lawrence, is reported to have used the following language and to have deliberately put forward the following accusations :—

"It is a fact that a large number of nominal Christians have not only ill-treated my countrymen in the most wanton manner, but have even murdered them. (Shame.) I know there are cases on record—and let courts of justice bear witness to this great and astounding truth—in which immoral, unconscientious, and heartless Christians (so-called) in India have, with brutal violence, and in many cases simply for the sake of amusement and sport, sacrificed the lives of many of my poor helpless countrymen and women. (Shame.) Some time ago a most brutal assault was committed on a number of poor women in East Bengal. A helpless Hindu was crushed under the wheels of a small steam engine. There were a number of Europeans on the spot, but instead of sympathising with them they seemed to mock at the dying man in trouble. Such cases are not uncommon. (Shame.)"

Now, will the Bengal journals tell us whether these accusations are true? Is it the custom of Europeans in Bengal to torture natives for sport and amusement, and to sacrifice the "lives" of Hindoo men and Hindoo women? Is it the fact that, as a common occurrence, Europeans mock at poor native men dying in agony from the effects of some accident? The Baboo says it is not uncommon to see Europeans taking delight in the spectacle of a Hindoo crushed under a steam-engine. Is that true? We draw attention to these accusations because Lord Lawrence was present when they were made and, according to the report published in this country, he did not contradict them! The Reverend Mr. Spurgeon was so impressed by the assertions of the Baboo that he is said "If the spirit which had ever actuated Lord Lawrence could only be infused into *the lower orders of the governing classes*, the time would soon come when Englishmen would not have to listen to appeals such as that which Mr. Sen had just made on behalf of the helpless and downtrodden millions of India. (Cheers.)" The rev. gentleman, it is added, went on at some length to condemn the European oppression of the natives of India referred to by Mr. Sen. Here are distinct indictments, not only against non-official but, we may infer, official persons; and we draw attention to the report because Mr. Sen ought to be made to prove his words; because the accusations should either be made good or refuted and their falsehood exposed. Although the statements of Mr. Sen and Mr. Spurgeon are applied to the whole of India, yet, considering that Mr. Sen who makes them, comes from Bengal, it is the business of the Bengal gentlemen to say whether they have been maligned or whether they have been truly and justly accused. For our parts we cannot believe that Mr. Sen spoke the truth, we believe he spoke what was and is false.

The observations of Mr. Sen on the liquor traffic are of a different character. It is matter of opinion how far a Government may try to prevent its subjects from consuming intoxicating drinks. There are plenty of fanatics in England who will agree with Mr. Sen, who seems to be a sort of Baboo Wilfrid Lawson. Here is the picture he draws of his guileless but erring countrymen, and of the wicked English and wicked English Government. Speaking of the liquor trade, he said—

"Allow me to tell you that that traffic has produced immoral effects among the people of India, and these effects you may trace with your own eyes. A nation remarkable for abstemiousness, sobriety, and temperance has, I tell you most candidly and emphatically been demoralised to a certain extent by this traffic, and demoralized not through any innate perversity in their own nature—for I have told you that they are naturally fond of temperance and sobriety. They hate intemperance and drunkenness—(cheers)—and drinking has never found any favour amongst them as a custom. They are not going into the paths of intemperance from the inherent depravity of their nature, but I say many of the English people there, by the wickedness of their lives, and the English Government, by bad liquor traffic rules, have succeeded in demoralising the Indian people to some measure. I fear the Indian Government is responsible to God for this—(cheers)—and is chargeable with a portion of the sins of my countrymen. (Renewed cheers.) I have seen year after year the flower of Bengalee youth driven into untimely graves through drink, and can I, shall I, ever forget this? I have seen that where there was not a single liquor shop fifteen years ago there are now ten. (Shame.) If our young men are thus surrounded by temptations, how is it possible for them to stand against them. Man's nature is frail, and if you constantly beset him and encompass him with temptations to drink, he will fall, and die a victim to intemperance. (Loud cheers.) Ladies and gentlemen, a poor, helpless Hindu oftentimes finds himself in the position of good old Launcelot Gobbo; his conscience says 'Budge not,' and the devil [illegible] and his conscience pulls him the other way, [illegible] and his conscience pulls him the other way, [illegible] stands there he wavers for a time. There is the liquor-shop close to him, trying to draw him in with all manner of inducements. For a moment he pauses. He says 'Get thee behind me, Satan!' But by, after a while, he succumbs to the temptation, and falls. Oh, may the British nation try most nobly and righteously to obliterate this serious reproach cast upon its administration of India." (Loud and long continued cheers.)

THIS is very effective speaking, and the Teetotallers might do worse than engage Mr. Sen as a lecturer. But his reasoning applies rather too widely for common use. The poor helpless Hindoo, like the poor helpless Briton, must take care of himself or he will never be a man. If his frail nature is not to be exposed to the temptation of drink, why should it be exposed to the temptation of theft? The frail creature loves rupees quite as much as he loves spirits. He does not steal rupees as a rule, nor does he get drunk, as a rule. On the contrary he observes the difference between *mum* and *tum*, only gets the best of you, like his European brother, in the way of trade, and is wonderfully sober. We suspect that the "young men" referred to, who have fallen into the pit, must be young persons whose education ought to have taught them better. Indeed, the fact, if it be a fact, that the flower of the Bengalee youth have been driven by drink to untimely graves, tells against the reformers and not against the Government. Mr. Sen holds the Government responsible; it would be just as reasonable to hold them responsible for suicide—means of committing which abound. Close the wells, because people jump into them; prohibit the manufacture of ropes, because people hang themselves; put a stop to the use of knives, because people cut their throats; close the liquor shops, because Young Bengal gets drunk. Remove temptation, because man is frail and cannot resist. If we only could—if the world were but totally different from what it is! The Government permits—what it cannot prevent—trade; is it responsible for the cheating in trade? Mr. Sen would have said something to the purpose if he had shown in what respect the liquor traffic rules are bad, and how they could be judiciously altered. That would have been practical. What would think people in India never got drunk before the English set up their factories. When Mr. Sen returns he will do more service by preaching temperance than by railing against the Government. In this respect, however, he is not one whit worse than the Lawsons at home; he is more eloquent, a point in his favour; but he is equally intolerant. Mr. Sen and all sensible persons have made up their minds that the opium traffic and the liquor traffic are two blots on England's administration of India. It is a comfort to reflect that, if this be so, the sensible persons are in a minority both in England and India.

IT has been reported that Mr. Percival and the Prime Minister of Bhownuggur were to confer with H. E. the Governor on some matters connected with the State. Was one of the subjects of the conference the new policy of exacting a nuzzorana of one-half the State's revenue, whenever an heir ascends the guddee?

ON Friday last, according to the "Indian Daily News," "Mr. Justice Norman delivered judgment at the Calcutta High Court in the now somewhat famous 'adoption case' at great length. His lordship held that an unchaste woman cannot adopt, that her adoption of a son in this case was null, and that the heiress-at-law, the daughter of the testator, should take the property."

THE INTERRUPTION OF TRAFFIC ON THE BHORE GHAUT.

WE are glad to state that the falling of moorum and rock from a tunnel on the Bhore Ghaut, mentioned in yesterday's "Bombay Gazette," ceased yesterday, and that the trains ran as usual, both the up and down line being clear.

SIND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 18TH JUNE.

AT a cost of upwards of Rs. 60,000 a Scotch church was erected in this station: it presents a pleasing and attractive sight, situated as it is, in a part of camp which boasts of no other building with any pretensions to architectural beauty, but, in common with many others of the same kind, it is lamentably deficient in common appliances for protection from the sun, a precaution so necessary in tropical climates; in fact as it stands at present it is a splendid shell, and I have heard heavy complaints of the discomfort arising from the uncontrolled license with which the sun's rays beat into the building. There is yet another defect and one which might, I should imagine, be easily remedied, viz.—the church is built almost at right angles to the prevailing wind; to secure ventilation the windows on both sides are thrown open, and a free current of air is certainly secured thereby, but this plays the dickens with the preacher's voice which, instead of passing down the building, escapes through one or other of the windows and is lost to a good half of the congregation, except when the atmosphere is unusually still and undisturbed. Both of these defects were, if I am not mistaken, pointed out when first the church was opened, but nothing seems to have resulted from the discussion then raised; want of funds may possibly be the cause of this, but it seems a pity that these points, really and undeniably necessary, were not looked to before expenses in ornamentation and other similarly profitless points were incurred, but the rage for beauty to the detriment of general usefulness is now rife amongst us all, and I suppose I cannot, with any reason, expect Kurrachee to be free from the general complaint.

The *Sindian* of to-day contains a long article deprecating, in no very measured terms, the attitude assumed by our Commissioner with regard to the new town dues, [illegible] answer to a petition from the butchers, and his praise of the Municipal Finance Committee. Curiously enough the assertion that the Municipality have a large reserve to fall back upon instead of raising money by new taxes, is again brought forward. Some time ago I stated that I doubted the correctness of this assertion, and I have seen or heard nothing since to make me withdraw; on the contrary, I observe from proceedings of the Municipality published in the local papers that the survey of Kurrachee, undertaken long since, is to cost Rs. 50,000, and the Muchee Meeance question as much more, and this alone makes a very considerable hole in the lac and thirteen thousand said to be at the disposal of the Committee. The new taxes are of course unpopular, especially as they appear at a time when we have not recovered from the shock of an increased income tax; moreover they may be, in fact I believe are faulty in more particulars than one, but the explanation has yet to come, and until full particulars have been set forth, I maintain that no one ought fairly to prejudge the case: it is not likely that disinterested members (for such I am bound to consider them) of the Finance Committee would willingly put their heads into a hornet's nest; it is evident that the demand for money exists and it must be got from somewhere: a revision of the new town dues is, I take it, what is aimed at, not their total abolition; the former is more than likely to come to pass, but the latter is a hopeless affair. The *Sindian* may or may not be right as to the opinion Sir Wil[illegible] has may hold regarding the Kurrachee press; be that as it may, it appears to me that by attracting, nay calling attention to the Commissioner's answer to the petition abovementioned, viz., that the consumers, not the providers, would pay, the paper itself has committed a grievous error, for has it not recalled the case with tenfold more force to the butcher-mind, and will the article in question not lead that community in particular to believe that, not only have they the Commissioner on their side but the press also; a hint can be conveyed by a dissent as well as an assent. The *Sindian*, no doubt, expressed the opinion of a great part of the consumers, but has it not also given the butchers a very broad hint? The price of beef always does rise slightly during the hot season, but I have found no such extraordinary increase as I was led to expect.

You have no doubt seen quite enough about our late theatrical representation here, and though I, amongst others, hugely enjoyed the performances given by the "*Blighted Beings*" during the past week, I am not going to inflict any detailed account upon your readers. Apart from the excellence of the performance, I rere that as a [illegible] and attempt will move in a right direction. The hall is central, large, airy, and comfortable; good roads lead to it, and it will accommodate a far larger audience than any other building in Kurrachee, and, I may add, than any theatre (Grant Road excepted) in the Presidency. With these advantages, therefore, very many of the discomforts attendant upon a visit to a regimental theatre are disposed of, and in consequence the people feel far more inclined to patronize performances therein. The Municipality some months back would not hear of theatrical performances in their temple, the R. A., at that time, successfully combated their prejudices, but unfortunately were, at the moment, unable to avail themselves of the remission of the edict. Now that the theatre at Frere Hall is a *fait accompli*, I trust we shall not only see the "*Blighted Beings*" again, but that steps will be taken to form a station *Corps Dramatique* who will give periodical entertainments in the Hall. A small sum, some 500 rupees, remain as balance from the sale of the old Station Theatre, and would form a nucleus, small it is true, but still something to begin upon. A meeting was held a day or two since to see if it was not possible to raise sufficient funds to build a Racquet (Racket?) Court, and though no definite conclusions were come to, sufficient was said and done to raise sanguine hopes for the final accomplishment of the scheme. Considerable diversity of opinion exists regarding the best site, but that piece of spare ground between the station and the railway workshops would seem to be as convenient and accessible as any. Altogether we have been freshening up a little this week, and from all I hear Kurrachee seems, at last, to be awaking from its apathetic dream and, as usual, to be about to rush into the other extreme. Already we have notice of private theatricals, balls, and other entertainments, and who knows but that this station may eventually regain the name it once held for jovial social gatherings of all kinds.

Up to the present, with very few exceptions, we have had a very fair hot season; fever is not quite so prevalent now, but the hospitals still show pretty long rolls of patients: a really hot night in Kurrachee is generally followed by an increase in the sick list, owing, I presume, to the men sleeping out in the open air, in preference to braving the mosquitoes and stifling atmosphere of the barracks; and who can blame

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 20TH JUNE.

Two Indian native students have entered Christ Church College, Oxford.

In the action of Nightingale *versus* Mercer, £750 have been awarded in favour of the plaintiff for the maintenance of Mercer's wife.

OBITUARY.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week :—Sir Archibald Bogle and Lord Arthur Clinton.

By British Indian Cable.

PARIS, 20TH JUNE.

The Emperor's health is improving.

LONDON, 20TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was improving.

Fair Dhollera 8¾d.

The sum of £350,000 was this day paid into the Bank of England.

The Khinjee Oodowjee has arrived from Bombay.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Ellora, Captain G. N. Hector, sails this morning for Aden and Suez with the following additional passengers :—

For [illegible]—Mr. W. Rogerson.

For Marseilles—Comdrte. W. Boughey, and Mrs. Gee, Mr. Hands.

For Suez—Mr. J. A. Anderson, and Dr. The[illegible]

For Aden—Captain Trueman.

MARRIAGE EXPENSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your article on the meeting at Allahabad, held for the purpose of framing rules to reduce marriage expenses among natives, I think some of your remarks on native movements in Bombay would not apply to the Parsees, although they are fully applicable to the Hindoos, both reformers and non-reformers. Perhaps you are not aware that there is a society called the Rahnumai Mazdeesgna, established for the last twenty years by the "young Bombay" portion of the Parsees, for inculcating reforms in their religious and social usages. This society was very active in its earlier days, and among other reforms it advocated, by means of public meetings, pamphlets, &c., the reduction of marriage expenditure. Twenty years ago it was not an uncommon thing to see in the streets of Bombay Parsee marriage processions consisting of horses and carriages and little children on horseback dressed in all sorts of fancy styles; also, a good many Hindoo ceremonies were performed among them, and large dinner parties used to be given for several days before the date of marriage. But owing to the good sense of the Parsee community their marriage processions are very different now from what they were, although I believe they might be well done away with altogether. The Parsees have left off most of the Hindoo ceremonies; and the extensive dinner parties and a few other like follies are at present confined to that portion of the rich Setts among them who, with their wives, are still uneducated and fond of airing their possession of wealth on such occasions.—I am, &c.,

21st June. X

BOMBAY.

CONDUCTOR F. BARTLEMAN, of the Commissariat Department, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Yesterday Mr. Showell committed Bhagee, woman, to stand her trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of stealing a gold ornament, of the value of Rs. 250, belong to one Gungaram Dhurmjee.

BOAT ACCIDENTS.—Yesterday about 11 A.M. a jolly boat was swamped near the Mazagon Bunder. A native man picked up the boat's crew and a passenger who had been in the boat.—Another boat, with four people in it, capsized yesterday near Jackaria Bunder, but the occupants were all got out of the water safe and sound.

FALL OF A CHAWL AND A HOUSE.—On Monday last a portion of a chawl belonging to one Cumberdas Abdool Ally, and situated in the Falkland Road, fell in, and two men were injured; they were conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital. A portion of a house in Tank Street, Camateepoora, fell yesterday morning, but fortunately no one was hurt.

SHOLAPORE COLLECTORATE.—From the weather report of the Sholapore collectorate for the fortnight ending 31st May we learn that a little rain fell in a few villages of the Barsee and Sangoan talookas. There was no rain in the other talookas of the collectorate. The state of public health was generally good, but in some of the talookas fever and cattle disease prevailed to a slight extent.

SIND.—Captain H. A. F. Merewether, 66th Regiment, has obtained leave of absence from 21st June to 20th July 1870, to remain at Ghizree, on medical certificate. Assistant Surgeon Murphy, having reported his arrival for general duty, Sind, is directed to do duty under the Civil Surgeon at Kurrachee, as a temporary measure. Staff Assistant Surgeon Martin is attached to the head quarters of H. M.'s 66th Regiment for duty, as a temporary measure, and in addition to his present duties. Assistant Surgeon Gasteen, H. M.'s 66th Regiment, proceeded to Hydrabad, to assume medical charge of the detachment of that regiment stationed there, vice Assistant Surgeon M'Crevey, deceased.

HIGH COURT DECREES.—In the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Green, a Marwaree named Khoobalchund Dhurujnak brought a suit against Ramchund Poonumchund to recover Rs. 7,345, the amount of a settled account. Mr. Cooper appeared for the plaintiff, the defendant appeared in person and admitted the debt. Decree was given for the amount with interest, plaintiff waiving the claim for costs as he wished to proceed at once against the defendant.—In another suit Russonbhoy Goolam Hoosein claimed Rs. 9,759 on account, from Ramjee Hogloobhoy. Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee appeared for the plaintiff; there was no defence. Decree was given for the amount and speedy execution was granted as the defendant had absconded from Bombay.—In the case of Govindjee Lukhmishund against Dadabhoy Rustomjee Watcha a decree was given by consent for the plaintiff for Rs. 4,137-3-6, interest at 9 per cent. and costs. Mr. Cooper appeared for the plaintiff. [illegible] Gungaram Peerajee and others to recover Rs. 1,300 and interest, on a promissory note. A decree was given for the amount with interest at 15 per cent., from the 26th June 1869.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER, &c.—We have only time just to acknowledge receipt of Major Evans Bell's "Our Great Vassal Empire" (Trübner and Co.) It is a small book but its subject is vast—vast as this continent of India, treated also in such a way as should reveal to many who never discerned it before, the vastness of the human and political interests which heave around us. This thin volume is not a book for the day only. It forms a fitting companion or supplement to the "Prospects and Retrospects of Indian Policy," and whether their lessons be heeded by the Indian statesmen of the day or not, these books will be invaluable to the future historian as indicative of a critical turning-point in India's political story—land-marks of healthy progress, or of confusion and decadence in the art of imperial rule.—*Times of India.*

HEAR AND TREMBLE.—We notice that certain of our contemporaries, who do us the honour to appropriate suggestions which they find nowhere but in our columns, systematically forget to acknowledge their source. If the *Indian Economist* makes a good suggestion—and it has made many, at all events original ones, since its commencement—it is simple plagiarism for contemporaries to parade such suggestions as their own. We do not ask those gentlemen to quote us. They will do as they like about that. We ask only that if they draw upon our columns for ideas, they will be good enough to acknowledge the source from which they get them. The next time we have to complain, we shall name the journals that are guilty of this unhandsome conduct. They pay us the compliment of adopting almost as soon as we have uttered them the views which we express, but take care that their readers shall not know the source whence they are drawn. We are of course sensible of the compliment but we prefer to have it paid in the usual way.—*Indian Economist.*

MR. W. H. HAVELOCK, the Revenue and Police Commissioner Southern Division, left Poona for Bombay by yesterday morning's train, for the purpose [illegible] proceed to Jinjeera for fourteen days' hard labour, in going to Jinjeera to settle the dispute which is now rife at that place amongst the Seedees. Mr. Havelock would have left for Bombay by the Sunday afternoon's train, but missed it, as the time kept at Poona just now is very irregular. Although we have the Sassoon's clocks, striking loudly, the time does not agree with our station gun. We hope, therefore, that some one will cause these to be regulated as it causes great inconvenience to the public.—*Poona Observer*, June 21.

WE understand that Gooroo Sunkracharia has applied to Dr. Fraser, the Railway Magistrate, that his evidence should not be taken, as according to the Hindoo religion he cannot attend a court of justice to give evidence. This application, we hear, has been very wisely forwarded to the High Court Judges for their orders through the Magistrate of the District. The charge of forgery which has been preferred against Gunnesh Shastree, and the hearing of which has been fixed for the 1st July next, is the case in which the evidence of the Gooroo Sunkracharia is to be taken.—*Ibid.*

POONA BOAT CLUB.—The annual general meeting of the members of the Club took place at the Gymkhana shed on Saturday last at 7 A.M. A large number of members were present—Colonel Fife, the president of the Club, in the chair. The affairs of the Club were found to be in a most flourishing condition, and it was decided on purchasing two more boats, in addition to the two wherries on their way out from England. The following addition to No. IV. of the Club Rules was proposed and carried :—"Non-resident members, who may not be more than two consecutive months in Poona, be permitted to pay a monthly subscription of Rs. 4 in place of a quarterly one of Rs. 10 for using the boats. Non-residents however must report in writing to the honorary secretary [illegible] they wish to take advantage of this rule, otherwise the usual quarterly subscriptions will be charged." It was also proposed that the committee P. B. C. should communicate with the Kirkee and Bombay Clubs respecting arrangements for the regatta to be held this year. The following gentlemen have been elected to serve on the committee in place of the absent members :—Colonel Mignon, C. W. Broderick, Esq., 2nd Queen's, Captain Waller, 7th Fusiliers, G. B. Reid, Esq., C. S.—*Ibid.*

A NATIVE DISTRICT COURT MARTIAL.—A native district court martial assembled at Poona on the 2nd June 1870, under the presidency of Thakoordeen Tewaree, Subedar Major H. M.'s 23rd Regiment N. I., when Private Chain Singh, No. 19, of H. M.'s 24th Regiment N. I., was arraigned on the following charges —1st Charge.—For having, at Camp Poona, on or about the twenty-fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, when deprived of his stripe as lance naique at orderly room for misconduct, made use of the following highly insubordinate language in presence of his commanding officer, Colonel John Shaw Kemball, "I have paid for my stripe," or words to that effect. 2nd Charge—For conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at or about the same time and place specified in the 1st charge, when questioned by his commanding officer, Colonel J. S. Kemball, as to whom he had paid for his stripe, made the following false statement, "I paid for it to the Jemadar Adjutant," or words to that effect, he well knowing at the time that such statement was false. The court found the prisoner guilty of both the charges, and having received evidence as to his general character, sentenced him to be imprisoned for twenty-eight days, the first seven days of which and the last seven days to be solitary confinement. The Major-General Commanding the Division confirmed the sentence.—*Ibid.*

INWARD BOUND.

THE P. and O. s.s. Surat arrived at Madras on the 16th inst. with the following passengers :—

From Southampton to Madras—Captain J. H. Bennett.

From Marseilles to Madras—Mr. Ritchie, Colonel and Mrs Elliott, Miss Fennell and Colonel Pulley.

From Melbourne to Madras—Mrs Robson.

From Galle to Madras—Hon'ble P. Macfadyen and Mr. de Rolleck.

From Southampton to Calcutta—Mr W. L. Pearce, Mr and Mrs Reily, J Jackson.

From Suez to Calcutta—Mrs Weston.

From Bombay to Calcutta—J. Williams, T. Chapman, T. Launcelot, A. Hyder, F. Ford and A. Collis (stewards P. and O. Co.)

From Galle to Calcutta—Miss Malyn and E. Young.

THE FEMALE WORKSHOP IN FALKLAND ROAD.

We are sorry to learn that in consequence of the absence in Poona of so many of the supporters of this institution, work has rather fallen short, and that it is very difficult

O LORD, HOW LONG?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I have at this moment received a letter from one of my native preachers, who informs me that on Monday last a poor man at Dum-Dum, who has been taxed Rs. 9 on an income of not more than Rs. 150 a year, and fined Rs. 9 for not paying the original demand, had his property sold, producing the sum of Rs. 7-8, which is not half the amount of the Government claim. Another poor man at Roshkhali, an adjacent village, had his property sold on the same day for a claim of the same amount, *i.e.*, Rs. 18: the sale produced the sum of Rs. 11-6. I wrote to the Collector on Saturday last, imploring him to stay proceedings, pend ng inquiry; and went myself to the Commissioner: but, as the result shows, in vain. Are these atrocities to go on without interference from the Supreme Government?

—Yours, &c.,

GEO. KERRY.

Intally, June 16, 1870.

POT AND KETTLE.

(Indian Economist.)

THE reason, says the *Times of India*, why the shilling corn duty was maintained in England until last year was, "that the tax was so exceedingly small that no one could have contributed more than a few pence to the public purse, and yet the tax produced little short of a million per annum merely because it struck so low in the social scale. Many of the warmest advocates of the repeal of the corn duties lament Mr. Lowe's policy in depriving the country of £900,000 per annum, for the mere purpose of carrying to its furthest limits the integrity of a great principle. Provided the balance of liability to contribution is maintained by special taxes upon the wealthier classes, a small tax which affects the whole nation, poor as well as rich, cannot be objected to. If the tax was sufficiently small, the fact of its general incidence would be a strong argument in its favour."

Nothing could be sounder than these views, and they are simply the expression of the policy embodied in the Town Duties Bill of Bombay. And yet the country can hardly have forgotten the opposition which that bill encountered. In the course of the debates thereon we said—

"The fundamental principle of all successful taxation is that it shall reach the masses. It might be wise even at home to levy a minute tax upon corn, if England imported all the food which it consumes, as this island does. The United Kingdom consumes about twenty-one millions of quarters of wheat a year, of which about one-third consists of imports from without. Were the whole 21 millions imported, a minute duty upon corn might be a wise and defensible measure. The objection to a tax upon corn at home is that it would operate as a bounty upon the home grown supply, to the advantages simply of the landowner. A similar tax upon grain in Bombay would be a defensible impost on the simple ground that *while it would reach everybody it would oppress nobody.*

The bill became law and has proved a wise piece of legislation in all respects. But the present editor of the *Times of India* was one of its chief opponents. He has now adopted the views which the bill embodies, and is even plagiarizing the very illustration we gave of them. It is a miserable business for political writers to be so slow in arriving at the truth, that the occasion for its expression passes away before they discern it. We affirmed at the time, that within two years of its becoming law, this very writer would be defending the bill as the perfection of human wisdom—and here he is doing so.

CALL YOU THIS BACKING YOUR FRIENDS?

(Indian Economist.)

PUBLIC opinion seems to be settling down to the conviction that if new taxation is required in the country at all, a marriage tax, a duty upon tobacco, and a succession duty, are all of them imposts that might be tried with fair prospects of success. We know of no objection to a succession duty but that it would produce nothing as it would not touch more than one person out of every hundred thousand. What is wanted is a tax that will reach everybody while oppressing nobody. Our publicists and statesmen are unaccountably slow in mastering the axioms of fiscal science. Two months ago the *Times of India* was writing—

"Many of the crude schemes put forward as suitable methods of universal taxation in India are simply impracticable. This tobacco tax is one of them. Very elaborate statements have been made out in order to show that, as everybody smokes in India, a tax on the weeds burnt for that purpose would produce a solid surplus for the central exchequer. Unfortunately, the consumption of tobacco or its substitutes is scarcely more universal in India than its production, so that it would be impossible [illegible] worth the cost of collecting and watching it. By far the most practical and promising of all the suggestions for a new universal tax is that which points towards the adoption of a succession or legacy duty."

Could anything be more absurd than the recommendation of a legacy duty on the ground that it would be "a universal tax." The Bombay journal, however, is more teachable than other of our contemporaries, and begins to discern the force of the axioms on which we have been harping so long. It now approves a tobacco tax, and writes—

"Of the indirect taxes which have been mentioned, a tax on tobacco seems the most desirable. The argument of His Excellency the Viceroy, that tobacco was a necessary of life in India and therefore should not be taxed, does not seem to be any real objection when we are searching for a tax which shall produce a large return at a minimum of vexation and hardship in the assessment. We must strike low if we want a remunerative duty."

Of course, we must. But how is it that the *Times of India* did not make the discovery before?

THEN AND NOW.

(Friend of India.)

A LADY'S bazaar-book of the last century! Such is the curiosity on which we have stumbled at a time when all over the East, in Shanghai and Hongkong, as well as in Calcutta and Bombay, a cry has gone up at the cost of living. The record begins on 13th October 1769, on which day the writer landed at Serampore and began to keep house for what was then termed a Moravian Settlement of six missionaries, five wives and eight children. The entries close with 29th October 1803. In these four years the "settlement" had founded a native Christian community, had opened Christian schools, had purchased missionary property, had established a printing press and translated the New Testament, had cut punches and prepared a fount of Deva Nagree, as well as Bengalee types, and saw Dr. Carey, its head, the most distinguished professor in Lord Wellesley's College of Fort William. And almost all this had been done at the personal expense of the missionaries themselves. They spent some two thousand pounds in each of these years out of their own pockets, and they lived within the common allowance of Rs. 240 a month. They spent on themselves, exclusive only of servants, in September 1803 the sum of Rs. 202. If they denied themselves luxuries they paid the current prices for the necessaries of life. We may accept their expenditure as a fair representation of what the middle class of English residents in India paid for servants and food seventy years ago.

The rent of their first house was Rs. 32 a month. Though not in a good situation it accommodated six families, and had a common room which for a time formed the church of the Danish settlement. The Moonshee was paid 15 rupees a month, and the Mission Sircar, 10 rupees. The khansamah received Rs. 8, and the cook Rs. 6. The bearer, gardener, doorkeeper, and sweeper received each Rs. 4; the cook's boy Rs. 3, and the common labourer in the garden from four to six pice a day when only occasionally employed, or 2 rupees a month. The washerman was always paid at the rate of Rs. 14 the thousand articles. These were Sicca rupees, it is true, which ceased to be legal tender in 1835, but the present rupee contains only one anna less than the Sicca. Turning to food, we find that mutton and tea were the only articles as dear as they are now. The very first entries which appear, on the day that the missionaries landed at Serampore, are these:—Boat hire to Calcutta, 8 annas; pair of boots for Brother G., one rupee; four umbrellas, one rupee; postage to Madras, where Dr. Carey then was, 4 annas. At present a whole boat for fifteen miles would cost three times 8 annas, and even country boots must be much dearer than one rupee. Thanks to Lord Dalhousie a letter can be sent not to Malda only but twenty times as far for an eighth of four annas, so great has been the progress which these men did more to stimulate than any others who have landed in India. Some of the early entries show that the new comers had to pay for their ignorance, but soon they come to what remained the current rates all these four years. Large fowls were purchased at 8 the rupee, smaller ones at 11, and ducks at 6; beef at one anna a seer; eggs, at six pice a dozen; loaves, at six annas a dozen; the best oil, at 7 rupees a maund; ghee, at 2shillocks an anna; unhusked rice, at 18 seers for 4 annas; and firewood, at a rupee for 51 maunds. Very rarely wine is entered at 14 rupees a dozen, and once rum appears at one rupee a gallon. There is no entry of 4 annas for hair-powder, calling up visions of the venerable clergy, modestly arrayed in the fashion of those days, for some high day at Fort William College or for a quiet talk with Lord Wellesley at Barrackpoor, where that Governor-General and his successors often talked over such things as are referred to in this entry in the Mission journal—"A horrible day—the Churruk poojah, and three women burnt with their husbands on one pile near our house."

Such was the cost of moderate living three quarters of a century ago. The nearest parallel to this—Rs. 202 a month including servants, for six families—is that of the Basel missionaries of the Malabar Coast, who last year required Rs. 100 a month for the subsistence of each family, or just double the above rate. What a contrast the rents and prices of 1799—1803 present to living either in or out of the presidency cities in the present day! In this respect Calcutta has been specially unfortunate, as the wealthiest city and the capital. Society has gradually been moulded by the high officials on higher salaries, careless what they spent and fond of display. Hence the expensive houses and the numerous servants of Calcutta contrasted with Bombay (till 1863) and Madras. The members of Council and others who set the example of extravagance are now, some say, going to the opposite extreme, but society suffers for the fashion which highly paid civilians set in the past till it has become a law. No other community in the world would submit to the extortion and the fruitless expenditure which mark Calcutta. Even the Europeans of Bengal would not do so if they were not birds of passage. The evil is now so great that the time has come for a combined movement against extortionate rents, extortionate servants, and excessively high prices. The first step to reduced rents is the construction of the Hooghly bridge; the second, the abolition of the present corporation of Justices who mismanage or neglect the city. Rents will then find their level, and small healthy houses at and below a hundred rupees a month will line the banks of the Hooghly. Servants' wages have gradually become doubled, but their number has not been reduced. No one will assert that the present rates are too high, if the work were really well done by a few as it is in Europe. If men on comparatively high salaries will only resolve to make one bearer do the work of two, and be content with one table-servant, a beginning in reform will be made.

But the root of the evil, alike in servants and in the prices of the necessaries of life, is the combination of Musselman servants with Musselman butchers, and of both with the Hindoo owner of the Dhurrumtolla market. So powerful is that combination that, we are ashamed to say, an attempt by the Municipality to overthrow it by opening a public market, was successfully resisted with the aid of even English Justices and some of the local newspapers. Thanks to Mr. Schalch's perseverance, Calcutta has at last slaughter-houses which may vie without any in Europe. But until it has a city market in a central part of the European quarter, the khansama, the butcher, and the Hindoo capitalist will, as hitherto, play into each other's hands and systematically rob the long-suffering public. Nothing could be better than the rules of the slaughter-houses. No diseased cattle are allowed to enter them, all meat is carefully inspected and stamped by a European officer according to its quality in three classes. "The blowing of carcasses by means of insufflation by persons employed for that purpose, as it is at present practised in native slaughter-houses, is strictly forbidden." And Mahomedan prejudices are carefully humoured by the 40th rule, that "there shall be a sufficient number of Moollahs and a Rabbi entertained." But all this is useless, because the meat is carted away in so revolting a manner that the stamps are obliterated, and it is sold only in a still filthy market which no lady dare enter, which is private property, and which is so managed that the large Christian population of Calcutta are forced to pay any price that may be demanded. Competition, cleanliness, and honesty are systematically defied. Europeans are impoverished, and disease is spread. And all because, like the ten householders, the market proprietor has been powerful enough to keep the monopoly in his own hands. The first remedy for the increasing expense of living in Calcutta is the erection of a municipal market in a central place—there are many good sites in Free School Street—and in direct connexion with the slaughter-houses. Is Mr. Stuart Hogg equal to the task?

A RAJAH WEIGHED AGAINST GOLD.

A "TRAVANCOREAN" has sent the *Madras Mail* an account of the Tulabharam ceremony performed by His Highness Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., Maharajah of Travancore, on the 14th January last, in Trevandrum. The following extracts will be found interesting:—

His Highness Rama Varmah, G.C.S.I., Maharajah of Travancore, has performed the great Tulapurushadanam, or, as it is more commonly termed, Tulabharam, a ceremony, which five of his immediate predecessors have without interruption and seniority, others before them, performed. Tulapurushadanam is a compound of three Sanskrit words;—Tula (scales), Purusha (man), and Danam (gift, particularly of a religious character). The chief part of the ceremony is the donation of a human figure of equal weight with the donor. But on account of the evident impracticability of constructing a figure on the same day of weighing, a small gold plate with the effigy of the donor raised in relief on it, is given along with the whole quantity of gold. It will be perceived that in the Sanskrit word explained above there is no mention whatever of the precious metal which forms the subject of donation. There is abundant proof that, in Malayalam at any rate, Tulabharam is often performed with other substances than gold. In several Pagodas people perform it as a vow with sugar, molasses, sandalwood, gingelly seed, pepper, plantain fruits, brinjals, &c. The Maharajah of Travancore of the same name as the present ruler, who reigned forty years, was a contemporary of George III, and was Tippu Sultan's enemy, performed a golden Tulabharam in the beginning of his reign and a silver Tulabharam by about the end of it. It may, however, be well conceived that, in the instance of a Sovereign Prince, and granting that the ceremony takes place only once in his life as a matter of duty, the requirements of dignity and reputation among a people proverbially fond of splendour and munificence, if not the strict prescription of religion, would render it necessary that the most precious substance obtainable should be adopted. Religion itself prescribes gold as the highest order of merit among the various substances with which the Tulabharam may be performed.

The two immediate predecessors (maternal uncles) of the present Maharajah of Travancore performed their Tulabharams in the years 1829 and 1850 respectively. The first of them performed it in his seventeenth year, and the second in his thirty-sixth year. The present Maharajah has performed it in the thirty-eighth year of his life and the tenth of his reign. The Maharajah had long been desirous to perform the ceremony as a preliminary to his coronation, but the moral dissuasion which the outlay of large sums of public money in ceremonies, the benefit of which would not be admitted by any except those who are within the pale of the most orthodox Hinduism, must naturally meet both from the British authorities and from enlightened public opinion, necessitated its postponement. The great ease and buoyancy which the finances of Travancore have, of late years, attained, and the unstinted allotment of money to useful public works and other purposes of public benefit, under the able administration of Dewan Sir T. Madhava Rau, have served to reduce the difficulty which must beset the performance of this costly religious ceremony. Moreover, the British Resident, Mr. Ballard, with a broader cast of mind than some of his predecessors, perceived the propriety of letting the Maharajah act upon the urgings of his religious solicitude to perform what, from several generations past, has been considered a matter of duty in his family, and what was looked upon by far the great majority of his subjects as calculated to promote the dignity and glory of their sovereign to which they would gladly contribute. Under this correct representation the Madras Government had no objection; and in July last year, the Maharajah issued formal orders for the performance of the ceremony. The date first appointed was the 7th of February, which was about a month after the last day of the great Murajapam ceremony. This arrangement, apart from the full cost of the ceremony itself, would have entailed the great additional one of feeding *at least* ten thousand Brahmans twice a day during the interval of the two ceremonies not to speak of the severe trials to which the sanitation of the town would have been subjected during the time. But these evils were obviated by a timely, and masterly *coup* worthy of a Napoleon. About a fortnight before the conclusion of the Murajapam ceremony the date for the Tulabharam was suddenly altered from the 7th February to the day following the last one of the Murajapam. By this, almost the whole expense of the seven days' preliminary feast was saved, and also that of welcoming the great Nampuri Chiefs residing in Malabar and in the Cochin State, who had come in for the Murajapam. If this saving of expenditure was in itself a very gratifying achievement, doubly so was the saving of trouble to the large body of *Viruttikars* or service-landholders. The Murajapam sheds were utilised for the Tulabharam, and in that too there was considerable saving. Indeed, it may be said that the expenditure was narrowed to the strictly religious part of the ceremony and general distribution of gold.

Several months before the ceremony the Travancore Government, through its energetic Commercial Agent, Mr. Hugh Cresswell, purchased from Messrs. Apcar and Co., of Calcutta, 7808 3-19 tolahs (about 200¾ lbs. avoir, or 244 lbs. troy) of pure gold at the rate of 15 Rupees 3 annas per tolah of 118,586 Rupees, 13 annas 9 pie, for the whole. Including the costs of freight, insurance, and duty amounting to 3,011 Rupees, 11 annas 9 pice, the total outlay was 121,598 Rupees, 11 annas 3 pice for the whole quantity, or 15 Rupees, 9 annas 2 pice per tolah. This gold was received in sixteen rectangular equiponderous (488 tolahs 2 3-3 each) slabs or ingots. Out of these, twelve slabs were taken for coinage, the rest being reserved for use if required. The work of the dies was commenced by about the end of November.

Upon the whole, the new Tulabharam coin is decidedly more handsome than the old. The gold, being of a superior quality, was found sufficiently malleable to preclude the necessity of melting; and so, chances of fraud were immensely reduced. The coins are of four different sizes and weights.

1 Kalanju	=	78·65	grains, approximately.
½ "	=	39·32	" "
¼ "	=	19·66	" "
⅛ "	=	9·82	" "

Of these, the work of the smaller pieces was first undertaken, and as it proceeded in a leisurely manner, the impressions have been sharp and complete. But the change of date of the ceremony, which was suddenly made, necessitated the hurrying over of the coinage of the larger pieces; and consequently the stamping turned out very imperfect. Subjoined is the number of coins of each size struck:—

Of 1 Kalanju pieces	..	3,564	
" ½ " "	..	7,904	
" ¼ " "	..	15,989	
" ⅛ " "	..	15,964	
Total..		43,421	

They amount to 13,508⅜ Kalanju's or about 5905,44 tolahs.

The only preparation, besides the coining of gold, which had to be made specially for the ceremony, was the erection of the Tulamandepam, where the scales were put up and the weighing and other rite performed. The Mandapam was, as usual, built in the south-east corner of the interior yard of the great *Anantasayanam* Pagoda. The Mandapam was a strong shed, about 45 by 40 feet, thatched with cocoanut leaves, and palisaded with split cocoanut trunks, driven horizontally into vertical posts of the same material. In the middle a platform, about 22 by 15 feet, and a foot in height, was raised. It was on this that the chief ceremony was performed.

The religious preliminaries of the Tulabharam extend over eight days—the weighing being on the last day. To describe the several little religious ceremonies in detail would be neither intelligible nor interesting to the general reader.

On the eighth day the Acharyah makes a Pujah early in the morning to the Tulapurusha Pratima, after which the Maharajah goes to the Pagoda, bathed and religiously attired. After worshipping and making offerings he proceeds to the Tulamandapam, where in the south-east corner he is sprinkled with *Punyaham* water. Thence he goes to the side room where the "nine grains," are shown in silver flower pots, where the Acharyah anoints him with nine fresh water Kalasas. Thence the Maharajah retires to the palace, changes clothes, wears certain golden jewels specially made for the occasion, and, holding the State sword in his right hand and the State shield of black leopard's skin and a scimitar in his left, he proceeds to the Pagoda, and having presented a bull elephant at the foot of the great golden flag staff, and silks, gold coins, jewels and other rich offerings in the interior, he walks round by the Sivaimandapam and re-enters the Tulamandapam. He walks thrice round the scales, prostrate before it, prays, performs certain preliminary donations, bows before the priests and elderly relatives and obtains their sanction to perform the Tulapurushadanam. He then mounts the western scale, holding *Yamas* and *Suryas* Pratimas in his right and left hands respectively. He sits facing to the east on a circular heavy plank cut out of a fresh jackwood and covered with silk. The sword and shield are placed in the lap. He repeats Mantras in this position. The opposite or eastern scale then receives the gold, both coined and in ingots, till in not only attains equality but touches the ground, and the scale occupied by the Maharajah rises high. The Maharajah then comes down, and sitting facing to the east, places the gold, the Tulapurusha Pratima and other Pratima with flowers, sandal paste, &c in a basin of water, and meditating *Brahma* or Supreme being, he offers the contents to Brahmans generically. The Acharyah then dismisses with Mantras the several deities invoked for the occasion, and anoints the Maharajah with Avabhri'ha Kalasam in the north-west corner of the Mandapam. The Maharajah is again sprinkled with *punyaha*, and he then prostrates before the Acharyah and other great men and receives their benedictions. Leaving the Tulamandapam he walks round the Pagoda in state, and having dismissed the Acharyah and other priests near the golden flag staff retires in the palace, after once more worshipping and offering presents in the interior of the Pagoda. Thus ends the *Tulabharam* ceremony. One remarkable feature in it will not escape notice. It is that it has more of the Vaidik cast than that of later Hinduism. The Vaidik gods, Indra, Agni, Varuna, Vayu and others are all propitiated. The priests who conduct the ceremony bear, for the time, the several appellations given to those who take part in the Vaidik *Yajnam* ceremony.

Of the whole quantity of gold placed in the scale, one-fourth is divided among the priests who conduct the ceremony. The remaining three-fourths of the gold is distributed generally among Brahmans.

It may be mentioned that the Maharajah has with his wonted kind consideration presented all his European friends with specimen coins. Lord Napier, and probably H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh himself, must have had the addition of this curiosity to their cabinets.

Except in the item of Tamil Brahman women and children there has been decrease on the present occasion. But the total quantity of gold was smaller than on the former occasion and the rates of distribution to the Nampuri and Canarese brahmans and to the Pandits have been considerably lowered. This together with the decrease of influx of people from distant parts of India, owing to the sudden alteration of date, will account for the general decrease. The chief saving, however, was in the items of feast, the erection of sheds, and the travelling expenses of the great Nampuri chiefs, &c., which, owing to the coincidence of the great Murajapam, were almost *Nil*. The whole ascertained expense amounts to Rs. 155,427, and a few more unaudited items will probably swell the total to Rs. 160,000 in round numbers. The Hiranyagarb'han ceremony, which must be performed likewise before the Maharajah's coronation, may cost about Rs. 140,000. Three lakhs of rupees is doubtless a large sum in a small State like Travancore, which has yet to undertake many important public works and extend the benefits of education; but it is not too large to be spent once in the lifetime of a Hindu ruler, who has seldom been oblivious to the just wants of his people and never been misguided in the use of public money in religious ceremonies, the performance of which by the head of the State undoubtedly has the exultant sanction of the whole Hindu population in it."

MR. BEECHER'S SERMONS.*

(Saturday Review, May 28.)

MR. LYMAN ABBOTT, of New England Church, New York City, appears in the introductory page of this volume in the subordinate and at first sight unintelligible position of steam-tug to Mr. Henry Ward Beecher, whose sermons he has selected and edited. Why Mr. Beecher should not have been competent to perform these offices for himself is not immediately obvious; but the necessity for Mr. Abbott's assistance becomes evident on turning the page, where Mr. Beecher personally meets us in a preface. The difficulty is explained at once, and we are charmed and almost perplexed by the author's modesty and candour. "I have never," he assures us, "read one of my sermons after it was printed that I did not burn to reconstruct and improve it. . . . In preparing them for this volume, therefore, with one or two exceptions, I abandoned all idea of reconstruction." No wonder; for as Mr. Beecher's friends "had long desired" to possess "some collection of his sermons," the author's simple method of "reconstruction" was scarcely such as to lead to an immediate fulfilment of their wishes. Mr. Lyman Abbott therefore "undertook the editorial care of these sermons through the pass," with the understanding, we suppose, that he was not to "burn" the whole of the proof-sheets, which seems to be Mr. Beecher's personal practice. We cannot, it is true, penetrate so deeply the recesses of Mr. Beecher's mind as to assert absolutely that no esoteric and non-natural sense is attached by him to the words to which we refer; but the plain English of his statement is that he burns every sermon of his own which he sees in print. His language may not be very elegant, but a careful study of his style shows that he habitually uses the inexact "that" as a relative instead of "who" or "which"; and as we are bound to believe that he does burn his sermons, so we are bound also to add that it is, in our opinion, the best thing for him to do with them. Not that the sermons are altogether worthless and only fit to be destroyed. On the contrary, there is much sterling sense and sound teaching in them, and Mr. Beecher's burning them is for their "reconstruction and improvement;" a process which he has so well described in one of the sermons that there may perhaps be a hidden meaning in the allegory. A mine-owner, he tells us, looking on "great heaps of ore," "gives directions to have this ore prepared for the mart." The labourers, Mr. Lyman Abbott and "some personal friends," it may be, "take it and throw it into the furnace; and as it begins to melt, and flow out, and grow less and less, he is appalled to see how it is wasting away. But the men that stand

* *Sermons by Henry Ward Beecher, Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, New York.* London: Sampson Low, Son, & Marston. 1870.

can rub them out easier than I can rub out the colours from the butterfly's wing." It is not easy to bring oneself into exactly the same frame of mind; and perhaps, if we were more *en rapport* with the author—which at this moment we are not especially desirous of becoming—we should be able to attach some rational meaning to what he chooses to write about the "sensitiveness of God." "God's sensibility is exceedingly acute. We are accustomed to connect fineness and acuteness of feeling with delicacy and subtleness of organization; and we are apt to think that, as God is a being so vast that his latitude is infinity and his longitude is eternity, he must be comparatively insensitive—less sensitive than men are. But he is more sensitive that men can possibly be. Sensitiveness is a peculiarity of his nature." It is perhaps possible that a man not yet actually in a lunatic asylum may be "apt to think" in the strain of half-blasphemy, half-raving nonsense which Mr. Beecher assumes as the ordinary course of religious thought. We cannot answer for the results which a course, or a succession of courses, of the Brooklyn sermons might bring about in an intellect of not very stable equilibrium, and whether these results, led to a description of God as "insensitive" or "sensitive" would be a mere matter of chance. But Mr. Lyman Abbott and the "personal friends" ought to have known better—even though "the skill and fidelity of T. J. Ellinwood," the shorthand-writer, had been under the necessity of reproducing the spoken words for their use—than to give publication to this scandalous sentence. Mr. Beecher must have heard, in some English or American form, of the well-worn schoolboy problem in which we were required to find the distance from Westminster Bridge to the First of April; and there is not a child who has ever laughed at the stupid and manifest old joke who would not see at once, and who would not shudder with a child's reverence as he saw, that Mr. Beecher has exactly and without alteration associated it, in the passage which we have quoted, with God, whose "latitude is infinity and his longitude is eternity."

For some time past the dead walls of London have been disfigured with the presentment of a hideous negro head, grinning a vacuous grin at the spectator through a pair of monstrous red lips. This offensive advertisement professes to represent "America as it is." For a companion picture, just as sensational in its way, and just as true as a representation of "America as it is" in the highest range of human life and thought, we refer our readers to Mr. Lyman Abbott's edition of Mr. Henry Ward Beecher's sermons.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of this society was held at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, May 23. Sir Roderick Murchison, president, occupied the chair. The King of the Belgians was present, and on entering the room his Majesty was loudly cheered.

The President announced that he had received the following letter from Lord Clarendon:—

"Foreign Office, May 19, 1870.

"Sir,—I have lost no time in submitting to my colleagues your observations upon the position in which Dr. Livingstone is placed in consequence of his having outstayed the assistance Government have not failed to consider all you have urged in favour of a further grant to the distinguished traveller, viz., that he has struggled without aid or communication from England for the last three years; that by the last accounts he had reached a point from which he can neither advance nor retreat without supplies: and that, the money granted to him at his departure being exhausted, further funds are earnestly required to provide a fresh equipment and the means of conveying it into the interior.

"I have now great pleasure in informing you that her Majesty's Government are prepared to authorise a grant of £1,000 on account of Dr. Livingstone's expedition, in the earnest hope that this may be the means of promoting his return in safety to this country.

"(Signed) CLARENDON."

The President said he was sure they would all unite with him in returning their best thanks to her Majesty's Government for having made such a grant. (Cheers.)

The President announced that the founder's medal was awarded to Mr. George W. Hayward, the society's Envoy in Central Asia, for the map of his journey across the Kuen Lun into Eastern Turkistan, and for the perseverance with which he is endeavouring to carry out his object of reaching the Pamir Steppe, and the Patron's, or Victoria medal, to Lieutenant Francis Garnier, of the French navy, second in command of the French exploring expedition from Canton to the Yang-tse-Kiang, for the part he took in the extensive surveys executed by the commission, for his journey to Tali-fu, and for the ability with which, after the death of his chief, Captain de Lagrée, he brought the expedition in safety to Hankow. In addressing Mons. Garnier the President said—As Fenner has done honour to the proud name of one of her gallant naval officers, so on my part I can assure you, M. Garnier, that every English traveller and geographer rejoices in seeing you honoured with the medal which bears the likeness of our beloved Queen Victoria. It gratifies me to learn that the great work descriptive of your remarkable explorations about to be published under the auspices of the Imperial Government; and I shall be delighted to learn that your enlightened Emperor should reward you by promotion to a higher rank in the French navy. (Loud cheers.)

Lieut. Garnier, who spoke in French, expressed his sense of the honour done him by the society, and his delight that it had been conferred by so renowned a society of the great English nation.

The President next delivered his annual address. Having referred to the number of supporters of the society who had died during the year, he proceeded to speak of the completion of the Suez Canal—"the completion of that communication between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea is unquestionably the greatest work of our age, let us offer our warmest congratulations to M. Lesseps for having conceived and completed a project which was thought impossible by many, but in which—much to their honour—his countrymen, the French, have throughout been his vigorous supporters. Still, without the hearty concurrence of the Khedive of Egypt and his munificent aid, this very difficult operation could never have been realised. In the magnificent series of Egyptian works, which has insulated Africa, has been well styled by Cristofero Negri, the president of the Italian Geographical Society, the "Straits of Lesseps," just as the Straits of Cook, Magellan, and Behring bear the name of those who first navigated in those waters. With reference to this subject I may mention that our late associate, Captain H. Spratt, so well known for his great knowledge of Mediterranean hydrography, maintains his former views regarding the inevitable silting-up of the south-eastern corner of that sea, including the entrance to the Suez Canal, and is prepared to demonstrate, even before the Egyptian Commission, Linant Bey Mubarek and his associate, that those views are correct. Sir Roderick then continued—"Throughout the past year we have been kept in a state of anxious suspense respecting the position of our great traveller, Livingstone; and I grieve to close this address without being able to offer some encouraging words on the prospect of speedily welcoming him home. At the same time, there is no cause for despondency as to his life and safety. We know that he has been for some time at Ujiji, on the Lake Tanganyika, whence he wrote home on the 30th May last, though unable to make any movement for want of carriers and supplies. These were, indeed, forwarded to him by Dr. Kirk from Zanzibar, when, alas! an outbreak of cholera stopped and paralysed the relieving party. Recent intelligence, however, has reached the Foreign Office to the effect that the pestilence had subsided to so great an extent that we may presume the communication between the coast and Ujiji has before now been re-opened. The work which still lies before Livingstone has been often adverted to, and it is hoped that he will live to advance to the north end of the Tanganyika, and there ascertain if its waters flow into the Albert Nyanza or of Baker. If the junction should be proved, we may indulge the thought that, informed as Livingstone must now be of the actual carrying out of the great project of Sir Samuel Baker, he may endeavour to meet his great contemporary. The progress of the great Egyptian expedition of Baker having been delayed in its outset, we know that it only left Khartoum to ascend the White Nile in February. After reaching Gondokoro, as was expected to be the case, in the first days of March, some time must necessarily elapse in establishing a factory above the upper rapids, and beyond the tributary Asua, where the steam-vessels are to be put together, and launched on the Nile waters, on which they are to pass to the great Lake Albert Nyanza. As soon, however, as a steamer is on that lake, we may be assured that Baker, with his well-known energy and promptitude, will lose not a moment in the endeavour to reach its southern end, in the expectation of there giving hand and help to Livingstone. Let us, therefore, cherish this cheering hope, which would indeed be the most happy consummation our hearts can desire. The British public will be much better acquainted than they have been on this subject when they examine a recent small work by Mr. Keith Johnston, junr. In it, together with the author has given a succinct history of all the exploration in South Africa, and has also put together from the best authorities (Petermann and others) a map which shows clearly to what extent the rivers which flow from the southern highlands, on the south and south-south-west of Lake Tanganyika, are for the most part tributaries of the Congo. On the other hand, the streams which enter the Lake Tanganyika through the Lake Lisemba of Livingstone, are probably the ultimate sources of the Nile itself, while the Kasai and other streams which feed the Lakes Bangweolo and Moero may be found to issue in the Congo. If this last hypothesis should prove to be true, the waters of which Livingstone has been the first to explore will be found to be the sources both of the Nile and the Congo. As respects the Nile, however, my sagacious friend must feel that, until he proves that some of these waters of the Tanganyika flow into the Albert Nyanza, the problem in regard to the Nile remains unsolved. In the meantime the Nile hypothesis of Mr. Findlay and others (that the Lake Tanganyika will be found to unite with the Albert Nyanza) is, according to the now-estimated relative altitudes of these southern waters, the most probable. God grant that the illustrious Livingstone may demonstrate this to be the case, and that we shall soon see him as the discoverer of the ultimate sources both of the Nile and the Congo. On this important and exciting subject it is gratifying to state that our medalist, Dr. Petermann, has laid down, on a general map of South Africa, in the last number of his 'Mittheilungen,' that which he terms a chronological sketch of all Livingstone's wonderful and arduous travels from 1841 to 1869. In respect to the tributaries of the Congo, the map of Petermann differs hypothetically from that of Mr. Keith Johnston, jun., inasmuch as he indicates that the waters of the Bangweolo, Moero, and Ulenge lakes probably point to north and by east; and, if this should prove to be the case, they also will fall into the great Albert Nyanza of Baker. In concluding the consideration of this absorbing topic, I rejoice to be enabled to state that, in consequence of my representing to Lord Clarendon the isolated position of Livingstone at Ujiji, where he was without carriers or supplies, whilst he was comparatively near his ultimate goal, the north end of the Lake Tanganyika, her Majesty's Government have kindly afforded the means whereby the great traveller may be effectively relieved before he returns to his admiring country. At the last anniversary I was placed in this chair for the usual term of two years, and in thanking my associates for this repetition of their never-failing kindness, I informed them that if, at the end of the first of the two years, I should be incapacitated by infirmity, I flattered myself they would allow me then to retire, with thanks for my long-continued devotion to their cause. I also said that I accepted the office in the ardent hope that my dear friend Livingstone might soon return to us, so that I might have the joy of presiding at the national festival which would then unquestionably take place in his honour. Although the first of my two years of office has passed without this happy realisation of my hopes, I trust that before our next annual meeting the great traveller will have determined the grand problem of the ultimate southern sources of both the Nile and the Congo; and if I live to witness the consummation of this my heartiest aspiration, I may then take leave of you in the fulness of my heart, and with my warmest thanks to you, my friends, the Fellows of this society, who have so long and so kindly supported me."

While reading the address the President said that he was desired by the King of the Belgians to state his regret that in consequence of an engagement he could not remain till the conclusion of the meeting.

His Majesty then rose and said—I cannot leave this room without thanking the Royal Geographical Society for the honour it has done me in making me one of its foreign associates. I have done nothing whatever to deserve such a compliment, but I can assure you that I shall always be very glad to follow the proceedings of the society which has done me the honour to elect me a member.

His Majesty was cheered as he left the theatre.

In the evening the anniversary dinner of the society was held at Willis's Rooms, when the president, Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, filled the chair. There was a large attendance.

His Grace the Duke of Argyll, replying to the toast of the Houses of Parliament, said that he need hardly assure them that he was much gratified by the manner in which the toast had been proposed by his most distinguished and venerable friend, their distinguished and venerable president. (Cheers.) He was always glad to sit either at the right or left hand of Sir Roderick Murchison, and in matters of scientific inquiry to sit not at his right hand but at his feet. As regarded the Houses of Parliament, he believed there was a reasonable number of men in both Houses who took an active, energetic, and personal interest in the proceedings of science, and especially in the proceedings of geographical science. He was not sure that the thanks of this society was due either to Government or Parliament for the payment of geographical science. The truth is, as in other scientific matters, the initiative in this country has passed from Government into the hands of such organised bodies as this, and into the hands of individual men of enterprise and energy; and he was almost ashamed to accept the thanks of societies, such as this one, for the small—he might almost say the paltry—sum which the Government had now offered for the extrication of Dr. Livingstone from Africa. Why, if it was within the bounds of possibility that the great and distinguished traveller was embarrassed for want of means either in pursuing his investigations or in his retreat from Africa when they were completed, it would be a shame indeed for this country—to the Government and to the people—if that embarrassment were suffered to continue for an hour. (Cheers.) And he was somewhat afraid that the assistance which they were now sending to Dr. Livingstone, amounting only to £1,000, although it might be sufficient to extricate him from Africa, and enable him to return from Lake Tanganyika to Zanzibar, might not be sufficient to allow him to complete his investigations. If there were any doubt whatever on the matter, a voluntary subscription should be set on foot; and he ventured to say that ten times the amount would be raised. He held that the best means of pursuing geographical discoveries was to put adequate means into the hands of such men as Dr. Livingstone, and let them exercise their own discretion. His Grace, after some further remarks, expressed his best thanks for the honour which they had paid the House of Lords, and resumed his seat amidst cheers.

COMMERCIAL MEMBERS OF THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

(Manchester Guardian, May 20.)

THE debate of Tuesday evening on Mr. Graves's motion that the Indian Council ought to be recruited with one or more members "practically conversant with the trade and commerce of India" brought out so remarkable a concurrence of opinion in favour of the proposed change that we can only wonder its accomplishment has been so long delayed. Even Mr. Grant Duff yielded a reluctant assent to the general proposition laid down by the member for Liverpool, though he went on to qualify it with so many doubts, and hesitated dislike of the commercial element in the direction of Indian affairs so palpably, that Mr. Gladstone himself was compelled to interpose, and do away with the bad effect of the Under-Secretary's speech by promising that the principle of the motion should have the favourable consideration of Government. The main point on which Mr. Grant Duff insisted is that the best thing a government can do with commerce is to set it free, and leave it alone; and that consequently, as India already enjoys the blessings of free trade, it is of less importance to have mercantile men than diplomatists, generals, engineers, revenue collectors, and judges in the governing council of the country. No doubt it is quite true, as Mr. Grant Duff contends, that "the first condition of the development is the continued maintenance of order, British rule, and the due application of the maintenance of [illegible] to the purposes of government," so that the essential matter, in the interest of traders themselves, is first of all to have the services, civil and military, kept in a thoroughly efficient state. But the official zeal of the Under-Secretary for India makes him forget that the most intelligent of bureaucracies, when once it has secured a monopoly of administrative power, is apt to mistake the means for the end, and to believe that society has been specially created to maintain the services, not that the services have been called into existence in order that society may be enabled to attend to the principal business of life in peace and quietness. It is simply impossible for Indian civilians and military men, members of a governing class which prides itself on its truly imperial policy, and is impat

THE CLOSE OF THE M'FARLAND TRIAL.

The New York papers contain the close of the M'Farland trial, which occupied 26 days. The Recorder, in closing his charge, said—"We must carry into effect the law of the land; we must enforce its solemn mandates, and not nullify or relax its positive commands by misplaced sympathy or morbid clemency. If our duty is clear, we forswear ourselves if we do not perform it. This duty we must discharge at whatever hazard, whether painful or disagreeable. Neither manhood nor honour, the restraints of conscience, nor the solemn mandates of the law allow us to decline its performance, or to hesitate at its execution. Let us content ourselves with administering the law as we find it in our own appointed sphere of duty. Then we shall have consciences void of offence toward all men, and the happy consciousness that in the spirit of our oaths and in conformity with the obligations which rest upon us, we have, as faithful and law-abiding citizens, executed the laws of the land." What followed must be told in the words of the *New York Times*:—"Heaven's artillery added solemnity to the scene. The storm, which had been lowering all day, burst forth into a thunder-shower of unusual violence for this season of the year, and flash after flash of lightning shot through the sky, followed by peals of the grandest thunder. Amid this disturbance of the elements without came presently a scene within which will not soon be forgotten by those who witnessed it. At 10 minutes to 9 there suddenly rose upon the then hushed stillness of the court-room the loud orders of the officers, 'Hats off in court, gentlemen; take your seats!' The effect was electric. The audience scrambled for the nearest chair or bench, order was restored in a moment, and then one by one there filed into the room the 12 men who had just decided upon the fate of the prisoner for weal or woe. As this moment Mr. Graham's fortitude gave way, and he wept like a woman. M'Farland, too, was almost unmanned, but he had yet another scene to take part in, and he sustained himself for the ordeal. Little Percy, the prisoner's son, now clung to his father even yet closer than he had ever done before, and furtively glanced towards the jury, as if his youthful mind could divine the secrets which yet reposed in their breasts. Amid silence almost as deep as that of the grave the Recorder entered, took his seat upon the bench, and the venerable clerk of the court, Mr. Henry Vandervoort, called the names of the jury. M'Farland was directed to stand up, and did so, supported by his chair, and the formal question was put. The answer came promptly, in a clear tone of voice, from the lips of Mr. Richard Brown, the foreman, 'Not Guilty.' As the words escaped his lips, the crowd, who had stood with every nerve strained to catch the result, responded with cheer after cheer, which demonstration no effort on the part of the officers could repress—if, indeed, any were made. The Recorder sat unmoved on the bench, and, unreproved by him, cheers were given for Mr. John Graham with a vigour even exceeding the former. Little Percy leaped upon a chair, and, waving his handkerchief, joined in the popular demonstration. Everybody was wild with excitement, and women and men were not ashamed to shed tears—indeed, there was scarcely a dry eye in the room. A rush was made toward M'Farland by those anxious to congratulate him, but the officers kept the throng back, for there was yet one more formality to be taken. Order was restored for the moment, and Mr. Vandervoort put the usual question to the jury requesting them to harken to the verdict as it was recorded. Then Mr. Gerry rose and requested the discharge of his client, which the Recorder promptly granted. M'Farland was from that moment a free man. The Court was immediately adjourned and then the multitude thronged about him and Mr. Graham and Mr. Gerry, warmly congratulating each of them upon the result. Percy was all smiles, and was hugged and kissed by the ladies—indeed, everybody was in a state of emotional excitement. The jurymen came in for their share of congratulations, and replied that they felt that they had simply done their duty, and were thus absolved from their oaths. After a little time the court-room was cleared, and Daniel M'Farland was taken to his brother's house, and last night slept, if he slept at all, surrounded by loving friends and relatives. It is stated that the jury stood ten for acquittal and two for conviction of one of the grades of manslaughter when they first entered the jury room. The matter was discussed for some time, and finally the two jurors yielded, and a unanimous verdict was agreed upon. It is further stated that the names of those two jurors were Richard Brown, the foreman, and Thomas Scott, the seventh juryman." The *New York Times* approves the verdict; the *Tribune* calls it a triumph of assassination over law.

TAKING THE VEIL.

A ceremony to which recent debates have lent more than its intrinsic interest occurred at the Church of St. John of Jerusalem yesterday (May 24) in the public reception of a postulant into the order of "Our Lady of Mercy."

There is to the ordinary secular mind something abhorrent in the idea of a young girl thus girding herself about "with narrowing nunnery walls;" and it may well be doubted whether the mind of England be not too largely imbued with Protestantism ever to outgrow its objection in so far as the contemplative orders are concerned. In reference to these, no doubt many of us would be inclined to quote to any young lady of our acquaintance who displayed proclivities for the novitiate:

> Examine well your blood,
> Whether
> You can endure the livery of a nun,
> For ayeto be in shady cloister mew'd,
> To live a barren sister all your life,
> Chanting faint hymns to the cold, fruitless moon.
> Thrice blessed they that master so their blood,
> To undergo such maiden pilgrimage,
> But earthlier happy is the rose distilled
> Than that which, withering on the virgin thorn,
> Grows, lives, and dies in single blessedness.

But the case is widely different with those "Sisters of Mercy" who have of late years grown more than ever into general favour, and even infused their spirit into our popular Protestantism. It is not for us to inquire what causes have concurred to drive the young devotee from the world to "religion." Enough for us that she devotes her "single blessedness," not to the selfish pursuit of "contemplation," or the futile endeavour to anticipate heaven upon earth, but to the tending of that great family of sick and sorrow-laden and sinful who are so tenderly termed His "little ones" by our common Master, Christ. Such are the objects proposed to themselves by the Reverend Mother Prioress and Sisters of Mercy of the Convent of St. John of Jerusalem. Attached to this institution is the Hospital of St. John Cardinal Wiseman, and handed over to the Sisters by Archbishop Manning on the Feast of St. Elizabeth, 1863. In the Pastoral which transferred the hospital to its present managers, the Archbishop thus speaks of its objects:—

"The hospital is intended chiefly for three classes: First, for incurable cases for which the other hospitals provide no permanent help. It is no doubt a wise charity which requires that those whom it cannot cure shall give place to those who may be restored to health and strength. But because they cannot be cured they must not, therefore, be abandoned; and this hospital opens itself for their relief. A second class for whom the hospital is intended are patients suffering from chronic or long-protracted illness. The rapid succession demanded by the great multitude of sufferers around us makes it necessary that such lingering cases should give place to the more urgent and critical. But for the very reason that they are so long afflicted they have a demand on our compassion. Lastly, the hospital has a ward for children, who, while they are under medical treatment, are at the same time carefully taught and educated. This last work of mercy, by itself, would give to the hospital an irresistible claim on our charity."

It was into the ranks of "Sisters" working for these excellent objects, that I went to see a postulant admitted; and a brief sketch of the ceremony, together with an epitome of the sermon preached by Monsignor Capel on the occasion, can scarcely prove other than interesting to those at least who have common charity—shall we not say common sense?—enough to confess that good may be done, and is done, in Christ's name, and for the love of mankind, even inside convent walls.

The celebrant on this occasion was Bishop Morris, who took his position in a chair on the top step of the altar, the Sisters, about twelve in number, entering in procession, preceded by a cross-bearer—first the novices, then the professed, and, lastly, the Superioress holding the postulant's hand. The hymn, "O glorious Virginity," was first sung; and, after a taper had been lighted and presented to the postulant, the sermon commenced. Monsignor Capel stood on the top step of the altar, the postulant remaining seated in the centre of the choir, whilst the Sisters were grouped around her.

The preacher, who took no text, commenced by observing that the great mark of Christ's redemption was its *generosity*. An isolated act would have accomplished it; but for three-and-thirty years were those acts continued. The passion was life-long. Any single detail of it would have sufficed to ransom ten thousand worlds. Now, this generosity is to be reflected in the redeemed. Whilst all are to give up vice, and obey God's laws, some are called to exceptional and higher perfection. This is how they reflect Christ's generosity. It was thus He spoke to the young man: "If thou will be perfect, sell all and follow Me." It is necessary that a return be made to God for man's revolt. So the first thing man has to do is to submit his free-will to God. The stars and seas in their motions obey only a physical law; but man has free will to dedicate to God; and this is the sacrifice in respect of which perfect souls imitate Christ's generosity. But, more than this, Christ stripped Himself of all the world admires. His home was a mean one. He annulled labour. He made poverty not the crime we often seem to see it, but sanctified it into a virtue. Such was His life. He calls not all to this, but to certain souls He says as He said in Palestine—says to them in the solemnity of silence—"If thou wilt be perfect, sell all thou hast, and follow Me." This resignation is the second manifestation of generosity. Thirdly, there comes a gift one scarce can venture to dwell upon—the gift of purity. None ever dared to question Christ's purity. Even he who called Him a blasphemer, and said He had an evil spirit, but they never called *that* in question. This [illegible] makes men like angels. So was His [illegible] before and after His birth. [illegible] disciple because he was [illegible] be perfect. [illegible] daughter in [illegible] or not in [illegible] here to-[illegible] to one [illegible] a step [illegible] of [illegible] by [illegible]

[illegible] follow the Lamb whithersoever He goeth. Now, it would be idle for her to pretend to do all this at once; so the wisdom of the Church has enjoined a two years' novitiate. During this time she will have full liberty to return to her home, should she change her mind."

"And now to you, dear child," he proceeded, who come to give us this great example. Remember it is God's grace alone that can carry you through religious life. There will be trials here as there would have been for you in the world. So there will be deep need of perseverance. Do not fancy that you can do all at once. All will sometimes look cold. God will seem to hide his face. But, dear child, remember that every soul which draws near to God passes by the desert to Paradise. Determine to go on, cost what it may. To-day you die to the world; henceforth your life is hid with Christ in God. One closing thought: to-day, dear child, you leave home and parents, but not to lose them; rather to *supernaturalise* all those natural relations. May God perpetuate your decision." Nothing could exceed the tenderness and earnestness of this address, which produced a deep effect on the small congregation gathered in the Sisters' Chapel. At its conclusion the postulant assumed the habit, having been up to this time arrayed in secular attire. The white veil was then placed upon her head by the Lady Superior, after having been blessed by the Bishop. The "Veni Creator" was sung; and, after the postulant, now a novice, had saluted all the sisters, the ceremony—which had been simple and impressive in the extreme—concluded with the Benediction service.

The Hospital of the Sisterhood adjoins the chapel, and at present has forty beds, thirteen sisters being in attendance, including the one just admitted to her novitiate. And thus, though it be with what she would deem an heretical blessing, do we leave our young friend. Her step is not yet irrevocable. It may be she will advance from her novitiate to final "profession," and, assuming the black veil, bid good-bye for ever to the world outside her convent walls. It may be, on the other hand, she shall yet hear a voice Divine calling her back to that world, and to wifely, motherly work there.—*Daily Telegraph.*

THE OXFORD OUTRAGE.

(*Saturday Review*, May 21.)

It is with a somewhat sardonic smile that we contrast the heading of this article with that of another which appears in our present number. The "Last Oxford Resolutions" and the last "Oxford Outrage." We must say that the University authorities are wasting their time and beginning at the wrong end. Before they settle or unsettle the fluctuating schemes of Education, revise, change, and counterchange Schools and Examinations and Examiners, it is of superior and primary importance to look to the raw material for which they are spending all this tumultuous energy in devising new models and patterns. Oxford undergraduates, if they are to be judged by what used to be their most exclusive and pretentious section, the refined and highly-cultured *jeunesse dorée* of Christ Church, are about as fit for academic studies, and the more human letters which the old grammar quotation used to tell us soften manners and prevent men from being brutal, as Californians and backwoodsmen. With a supercilious contempt "Oxford man," sneer over the vulgar beer-drinkings and sham duels of the German burschen. They thank God that they are not as the rowdies of Yale and Harvard, and with very supercilious satisfaction they contrast their sweetness and strength with the shabby decencies of Edinburgh and St. Andrew's. Peckwater and the Quarter Latin—the Bachelors' Ball or Commemoration Ball and the *guinguettes* and *grisettes* of Paris: this is the contrast in which Oxford delights, this is Young Oxford's estimate of itself. The fact is that Young Oxford, like a good many other spoiled children, will hardly bear a very close investigation. It is difficult to say whether the tone of undergraduate life has or has not been relaxed within our own experience. Of course quinquagenarians will say that in their time the undergraduates did not commit such outrages as those which at the present moment are making every Oxford man's cheek crimson with shame and indignation. But even thirty years ago it was hard to find spots. High Street, to be sure, did not present in those old days those specimens of slangy ruffianism which now make senescent Masters of Arts stare and gasp. But the drinking habits of a past age were not then quite worn out; indeed we are not aware that even yet they are extinct; and the nights of the spring and summer time used to be made hideous with the rude revelry of a certain section of student life. The orgies of Commemoration and the turbulence of the Upper Gallery have always been in full swing. Occasionally an obnoxious College Dean was screwed up, and the Dons' doors were painted scarlet, in the days of the youth of those who are now becoming fogies. An old tradition survived to make Christ Church, always the head-quarters of rowdyism, Radcliffe's statue of Mercury, in the Great Quadrangle, was subjected to the mutilation which Alcibiades inflicted on the Hermæ, and which the images of Theodosius suffered at the hands of the populace of Antioch. But the license and riot of those days stopped short of the burglary and arson of these. We shall perhaps be deemed cynical or old-fashioned if we were to hint that the gospel of muscularity has had something to do with the falling-off, if not in undergraduate character, at least in undergraduate manners. At any rate we may safely say that the apostles of athleticism, like other apostles, have found their teaching too soon corrupted and debased. It may well be that the severer studies, and the well regulated mind and disciplined temper which accompanies intellectual pursuits, have suffered under the excessive cultivation of boat-racing, football and cricket matches, jumping over high sticks, and racing in semi-nudity across Bullingdon flats. But more than this may have come of it. The corporeal discipline of a prize-fighter is apt to produce the mental habits of a corresponding coarseness and mere sordid virility. A barbarous and half-savage physical life must produce its moral results. And this is what, some people think, has come of Oxford athletics, or, if not of Oxford athletics, we should be glad to be informed of the latent cause of the present outbreak of lawless savagery and Vandalism.

It is no excuse at all to say that what happened last week in Peckwater is only a repetition, if unfortunately an exaggeration, of the old license of full-blooded University life. As a matter of fact it is not so. Even that disgraceful episode of Oxford brutality in which two or three undergraduates in the Long Vacation were some years ago concerned in a disgraceful practical joke played off on a statue in a French town was not a destruction of works of high art. The funny mischief which has played so many tricks with the hero of Leicester Square only provokes a laugh. The riot at Christ Church last year remained unpunished, and has now borne its fruits. There has never been anything like this at Oxford before. The Saturnalia of Commemoration, even though they may rest on the remembrances of the *Terræ filius*, ought long since to have been repressed, as they have been for the most part, by the respective Governors of the University; but there is some attempt at wit in this obstreperous affront which Oxford permits its young men once a year to offer to its most distinguished guests. Such acts are disgraceful, but they stop short of criminality. The destruction of the Portland Vase was the act of a madman; Queen Anne's statue at St. Paul's was once defaced and broken, but it was by a lunatic; the sensuous group lately erected at the Paris Opera House was spoiled by an outraged sense of decency; works of precious art were destroyed in the sixteenth century by an ugly religious fanaticism. No extenuation of any sort can be pleaded for the nocturnal and sneaking destruction of the Oxford statues and busts—except, perhaps, that the worse than no excuse of blind drunkenness on the part of the rioters. What exaggerates the offence is that the destruction was wreaked on the memorial of one, a famous Dean, who ought to have been exceptionally dear to Christ Church, and on an antique statue which had, or rather ought to have had, special claims on the reverence of what once was, but has long ceased to be, the favourite home of the Classic Muses. Of course Censors and Tutors and the Chapter are very vigorous now that it is too late; but public opinion, we fear, will exact a heavy reckoning from those who have, it is too generally felt, suffered the reins of discipline to be relaxed. We admit that when all our London museums and public gardens and national monuments are so remarkably free from mutilation or defilement it was almost inconceivable, especially to the mind of Tutors and Heads, that such an outrage could be committed, and of all places in the world at Oxford. If pictures and vases are safe with London costermongers, who would suspect their wanton destruction by the educated undergraduates of Christ Church? Still the growing license of undergraduates ought to have been checked long ago. Nor will it, we think, be urged that after all the undergraduate is only exaggerated absolutely. He is not. The infernal discipline of an English University is based on the assumption that undergraduates are men availing themselves of the highest education which the civilized world can produce, and trusted, and above all trusting themselves, with the responsibilities and consequent duties which arise from self-control. If the Christ Church undergraduates are to be thought schoolboys, it is high time to think of recalling the external discipline which Milton is said to have suffered from, and which, unfortunately perhaps, became extinct as regards its place in education in Dr. Keat, but which it has been found necessary to revive for the benefit of London gardeners.

A word with the undergraduates themselves. It seems to be settled by the influence of the old *esprit de corps* that the perpetrators of this outrage will not be delated to the authorities by those who are privy to them. Under most circumstances of a practical joke this sentiment is fair enough. We should never quarrel with an Eton boy if, under whatever penalty, he refused to "split on" his friend who he well knew broke the Head-Master's windows or got beery at Surley Hall. But a "lark" is one thing and a felony is another. An insult, however culpable, to a Don is as nothing to burglary and the destruction of valuable property which are the heirlooms, not only of the House of Christ Church, but of art itself. We shall not exactly pronounce that it is the duty of the innocent members of the College to come forward and denounce the guilty, because the stress of sentiment, not an ungenerous sentiment, has long set in the other direction. But we must remind the undergraduates generally that this event has stretched this chivalrous sentiment till it has cracked. The etiquette of the sixth form is out of place as regards a great crime of this sort. Henceforth we shall hold all who are cognizant of such an offence, bystanders as well as perpetrators, to be equally guilty. The repetition of such an outrage is, however, impossible. Public indignation will prevent it; and there remains only this tardy consolation arising from an incident so deplorable, that it must compel a vigorous and serious attempt to reform much of undergraduate manners—which means the morals of Oxford.

Women Physicians.—The Russian Government have decided to admit women into the Medical University of St Petersburg, after passing an examination. They will be taught separately from the male students, and the whole course of study is limited to a period of four years. A diploma as midwife, which confers the right to practise, is to be given to those who go through all the prescribed examinations.—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

THE BEGGARS OF PARIS.

All who are interested in social science, and especially in what may be called the morbid economy of an extremely complicated civilization, will feel grateful to M. Maxime du Camp for the series of *autopsies sociales* he has contributed to recent numbers of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. Eminently painstaking and scrupulously faithful in his investigations, he has the art of stating their results with equal picturesqueness and simplicity. M. du Camp has travelled, thought, and observed much, and he writes for the public in the spirit of a serious and responsible avocation. His former papers on the Food Supply, the Prisons, and the Trades of Paris have been exact as any official reports, and far more readable than many novels. His latest article on Mendicity in Paris, will be not less interesting to his readers in England than to his fellow-citizens in France. For mendicity, as he remarks, "is an evil hitherto incurable, and which seems inherent to human nature, and common to all latitudes and to all civilization." He is careful at the outset to insist on the distinction between the indigence which is a misfortune and the mendicity which is a trade and a misdemeanour. In a country where involuntary pauperism is provided for in the Budget of the State, subsidized by a special tax upon the theatres, protected by numerous charitable institutions, houses of refuge, ample donations, and an elaborate system of public assistance, mendicity is an outrage upon the common welfare, and deserves to be treated as a criminal offence. Although France has no Poor Law, in no country is mendicity more severely interdicted, or more systematically and mercifully rendered inexcusable. Any beggar caught in the act within a certain distance of a house of refuge is liable to a penalty of from three to six months of imprisonment, and after the expiration of the term is lodged in a house of correction, to be set free only after earning enough to make a fresh start in life. But there are very few instances of a professional beggar returning to honest work; he drifts from the house of refuge to the house of correction, and he cannot support himself by his wits. In Paris, as in London, the beggar's trade has a mysterious charm for certain natures; the charm of chance and change, of sudden and secret turns of luck, the fearful joys of the gamester, the impostor, and the bird of prey. Many a blind, or maimed, or starving vagabond, who for hours together has been harassing the passers-by with his piteous entreaties, finds his way after dark to a copious supper at some favourite eating-house, with eight or ten francs in his pocket. Many a beggar, possessed with a life-long disease of avarice, has died in some foul den with a capital in sous that might have sufficed for a comfortable income. Paupérism is not deserving or compassion; incapacity is, in almost all cases, the destiny of inveterate and incorrigible scamps.

Mendicity in Paris was, in the old time, a recognised institution, a corporate brotherhood, under an elected chief, with its apprenticeships, its tests, its superannuation fund, its taxation, and its trade marks, and its preparations for counterfeiting hideous but painless sores. The functions of the humbler brethren of the militant fraternity were distributed in hierarchical order. While the orphans and infants were sent out half naked, shuddering with cold, to cry for bread, the elder brethren were furnished with certificates of losses by fire, or wreck, or other visitation; or made up a variety of wounds, mutilations, and diseases; sometimes as epileptics, foaming (with a piece of soap) at the mouth; sometimes on crutches, with the amputated leg dexterously concealed; sometimes as lunatics, miraculously cured by the intercession of Saint Hubert. Some begged only in the winter; some hat in hand, or with a sword at their side. The quarter of the city in which they lived was called the "Court of Miracles;" the mighty miracle being the sudden restoration of the maimed and the sick to the sturdy impudence of unblushing health. In 1849 there still existed the last of these Courts of Miracles in the Enclos St. Jean de Latran, which M. Haussmann's pickaxe has never reached. M. Maxime du Camp describes the violent efforts of successive Administrations within the last three hundred years to purge the capital of these dangerous parasites. In 1521 it was decreed that beggars should be whipped and expelled the country; in the following year, that they should be hanged; in 1532, that they should be chained in couples and employed upon the open sewers; in 1561 they were sentenced to the galleys for life; in 1554, and again in 1607, a special guard of archers was stationed at the city gates to prevent beggars from coming in. In 1666 the Parliament of Paris decreed that beggars should receive a public whipping, be branded on the shoulder, and have their heads shaved. In 1664 an ingenious person, full of "ideas," proposed that beggars should be used to clean the streets and protect honest citizens from robbers; but this idea was too rational perhaps, or too original to meet with the approval of the authorities. It was under Louis XIV. that poor-houses were first established. In 1656 the General Hospital in Paris was composed of three distinct buildings, and the forty thousand beggars who then infested Paris, after a solemn warning by the public crier, were swept within its gates; and in 1674 the Hotel des Invalides removed the last of the beggars, the old soldiers, from the streets. Yet fourteen years later mendicity was so rife and so revengeful over, John Bontemps was threatened with the galleys for life, and any one found giving alms to a beggar is fined fifty livres. Under the Regency, law proposed to transport all the beggars to "the island of the Mississippi." Five hundred were actually embarked, yet in 1725 the General Hospital and the system of transportation had failed to work a cure. Equally unavailing were the branding-iron and the seclusion, and in 1764 a sort of beggar's press-gang was set on foot for seizing them and hurrying them off to the seaports for transportation to the colonies. But the press-gang went too far, and dragged not only beggars, but servants and artizans, Paris was alarmed, broke out in riots, and the Government were obliged to give up sending the beggars to Louisiana, and to be content with the branding and the galleys again. Such was the state of mendicity in Paris until the Great Revolution. The Constituent Assembly dealt very comprehensively with the everlasting difficulty. It established spinning works for the women and children, spade work for the able-bodied men, hospitals for the sick and infirm; expelled foreign beggars, and sent back beggars from the provinces to their native places. Twelve thousand persons were employed in charitable workshops in 1789. The subject of mendicity was frequently debated by the National Assembly, and under the Republic it was treated as brigandage, and the severest measures were decreed against it—heavy fines upon persons giving alms in the street, arrest and transportation of beggars—in short, the "extinction" of mendicity. Under the Directory, the beggars had their share of the prevailing licence, and waxed in numbers and in impudence. The Consulate consigned them to houses of detention at Saint Denis and Villars Cotteret. M. du Camp passes in review the various orders and degrees of professional mendicity, from the beggar pure and simple with the shun sores or the sham cripples, and the sham hunger and the sham "losses," to the intinerant sellers of flowers, cigar-ends, and matches, the player of the accordion, the doleful ballad singer, the hirer of infant children, the insolent and humble "cadger" with testimonials. In England this variety of the species is apt to assume the clerical guise; in France there is a bullying ruffian who obtains alms and the precarious earnings of his aged mother, and entitles himself "poet and member of the Floralpine Academy."

Many of the varieties of the begging class described by M. du Camp may be found in London, and have often been depicted by the most observant of our humourists. But there is a Parisian beggar as distinct as a Parisian street-boy, who belongs to a distinct race, and who has a cynicism, a wit, and a devilry of his own. M. du Camp describes the cleverest beggar he has ever seen in his mastery of the art of receiving alms without asking. This old scamp is very infirm, and walks with extreme difficulty and frequent groans. His eyes are concealed by enormous spectacles, he mingles with the crowd on the Boulevards or near the Bourse of an afternoon, and when he wants to cross the street he begs the favour of a policeman's arm. Pitiful to behold, he extends his left hand half-opened with humble negligence, and puts away into his pocket the coppers, and sometimes the silver pieces, that are given into it with wonderful rapidity; then dives under a *porte cochère*, counts his gains, disappears with alacrity into an omnibus, and returns home to the Faubourg St. Martin. This fellow is a German deserter, and a tailor by trade, who has served in the foreign legion in Algeria; has been repeatedly convicted of stealing; has been French for begging; and, at last, having grown wearied out judges and gaolers, he is permitted to remain in Paris on condition of never begging. And he never does beg; he only accepts what is put into his hand. Need we add, that his infirmity is false, and that he is perfectly able to earn a livelihood by work? The blind beggars are among the most interesting members of the fraternity, and have supplied the illustrious Offenbach with the subject of a most diverting opera *bouffe*. Some years since one of these blind men, accompanied by his dog, appeared daily at the corner of the Rue de la Paix. It was believed that he had settled a sum of £12,000 upon his dog, and he had often been seen discovered in a pit-box at the Opera. Without accrediting this tradition, M. du Camp is inclined to think that the blind-beggars' trade is very lucrative. It is considered a most desirable match for a young sempstress to marry a venerable beggar who has plenty of money and no eyes. On the Pont des Arts M. du Camp overheard the following dialogue between a blind-beggar and a woman who had brought him his dinner. Smelling the dish, the man cried, "What is this?" "Stewed mutton with green peas." "*Devil take your mutton; you know I like beef!*" Some of these blind men pass the summer in Paris and spend the winter at home in the country.

Although mendicity is "forbidden in Paris," the authorities are very indulgent towards the infirm beggars, and often wink very hard at those who have not the same excuse, but who have the knack of exciting pity and provoking a riot if arrested in the streets. The most powerful class of mendicants and the least deserving of commiseration are, in Paris as in London, the mountebanks, the organ grinders, the singers, and the itinerant musicians. These form in fact a profession recognised and licensed by the State. They are duly authorised by the Prefect of Police, compelled to carry their "number," and forbidden to sell or to beg, to be accompanied in their business by children under sixteen, or to operate as chiropodists or dentists. The legal number of each of these four licensed orders of mendicants is limited to 100, but the number is greatly exceeded in reality; and we have certainly seen in a French provincial town a dentist performing painless extractions in the public square—painless, as he aided it an audible whisper "to myself." M. du Camp mentions the famous mountebank Pradier, who died in 1864. By a very special favour, he was allowed to practise his art in all the towns of the Empire, and in parts of Paris from which all his rivals were excluded. It was a popular tradition that he gave all his money to religious uses; the simple truth was that he led a sober life, supported a wife and two children respectably, and gave half his earnings, once a week, in charity. Among the mountebanks at present "practising" in Paris there is one dressed "in an English uniform," who sells *cache-bouton*. The organ-grinder's business has declined in Paris; in the higher ranks of the profession the profits are considerable, and the expenses also. Sometimes the wandering minstrel becomes a smuggler, and passes the octroi with an organ full of *eau-de-vie*. At times when personates a whole orchestra is certainly no idler; his receipts are hardly earned. Among the street singers there are at present in Paris a young woman of good family, and very well connected, whose passion for a vagrant life is so irresistible that no persuasion can induce her to renounce it. Of the white slave trade of Italy, the poor organ boys from the Basilicate, M. du Camp has much to say. The Italian Parliament has promised to put an end to an industry which is a disgrace to a civilized nation. In London the Italian organ boys have almost disappeared; in Paris, last year, there were as many as 431 on the lists of the police; and in 1867, during the International Exhibition, not less than 1,541.

Mendicity is forbidden in France. That is the theory; but since to forbid is not always to prevent or to extinguish, it remains to be seen how the evil is dealt with at the two great establishments of St. Denis and Villars Cotteret, the one a House of Correction, the other of Refuge. In the former the sturdy mendicant is subjected to a penitentiary discipline; in the latter the decrepit and infirm beggar is sheltered and fed. But, as M. du Camp observes in conclusion, it is not by such palliatives that a devouring social malady can be arrested. All the terrible penal laws of past ages have failed utterly; the humane code of our days is equally powerless to arrest it. Last year 2,588 beggars were arrested in Paris, and to these must be added 14,055 vagabonds. What is to be done with this army of marauders, the squandered force of civilization? France possesses something like seven million acres of waste land,—why not throw the sturdy vagabonds and beggars upon this hungry and thirsty ground? Give them their daily bread for their labour, and if they will, allot them a portion of soil they have reclaimed. "Civilization would be twice the gainer by an enterprise, which would augment the agricultural wealth of the country, and clear our cities of a parasitical race in which the most formidable auxiliaries of crime are recruited."—*Daily News.*

ACROSS THE CHANNEL.

At last it seems as if some steps were seriously being taken to facilitate our means of communication with France. Hitherto the whole arrangements have been nothing less than a disgrace to our nautical skill and commercial enterprise. Yesterday (May 19) the Select Committee of the House of Commons to whom the "International Communication Bill" was referred declared its preambles proved, subject to certain conditions restricting the super-tonnage of the Act until the Emperor of the French had given his assent to the construction of the works of the new harbour of Andrucelles on the French side. Passengers starting from London to Paris, or *vice versâ*, will pass through from capital to capital without even a change of carriage. The whole train will be carried on board steamers of 6,000 tons, and of 1,600 horse-power. These, it is calculated, will accomplish the journey across at the rate of twenty miles an hour, while Mr. Fowler's plan for their construction will neutralize to a great extent the nasty chopping sea of the Channel which is so trying to the present small vessels, and still more trying to their passengers. The miseries of the Calais bar and of the Admiralty pier at Dover seem now in a fair way of being removed, and all the sufferings of the "middle passage" done away with. Mechanically speaking, there appears to be little difficulty in the question. An average express train only weighs 120 tons, which is nothing for a vessel of 6,000 tons to carry. Passengers can leave their carriages when on board the steamer, if they please, and breakfast, lunch, or dine in the saloons. It is hoped that the steadiness of the vessels may be such as not to damage the appetites of any. In summer we believe (will) but in winter we greatly doubt it. Anyway, there is a great comfort in going through without change of carriage, though we have yet to see how Calais and Boulogne will acquiesce in their virtual extinction by the removal of the traffic to Andrucelles.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

ALL-SORTS.

(*Boston Statesman.*)

The poor man's story—The attic.

The woman question—What did she have on?

One of Mississippi's brunette legislators answers when the clerk calls Washtub Simmons.

"Chicken recreation" is a New Orleans euphemism for cock-fights.

Vermont now ships samples of her marble in tubs of butter.

A Baltimore amendment tried to persuade his truant wife to return, with a revolver, but his aim was so good that he was arrested for murder.

Decollete babies have gone out of style in New York, and nothing but high-necked infants will now pass.

A gentleman of Bergamo solved the question whether a man could live without blood, by falling into a leech pit. He found that he couldn't.

An exchange paper gives the following account of refreshments consumed by a legislative committee consisting of four members at three sessions, in all occupying about thirteen hours. "Their first session was a peculiarly exhausting one, from 1 o'clock to 7. During this time they consumed, made away with or carried off bodily, the following gentle stimulants. Four hundred cigars, three and a half dozen champagne, eighteen bottles of brandy, nine dito of whiskey, three ditto of Madeira, one keg of lager, [illegible] and the session, and in not seem to have been so trying, being only from 11 o'clock a.m. to 4 p.m. On this occasion the waste was easily relieved by sixty-six bottles of wine and twenty-seven of brandy and whiskey. Their last effort must have been more play, as it occupied but two hours and was relieved only by the trifle of three gallons of sherry and three hundred cigars." This beats our City Hall.

What Tom Thumb went to Australia for—$-50,000.

Raleigh reports the spring fights among negroes opening brisk.

The colored population of Richmond is rapidly decreasing, through using kerosine to light fires.

"Died from elongation of the tonsils" is the Western euphemism for hanging.

Indian lawyers advertise freely if the papers will take pay in divorces.

A Cincinnatian pawned his watch and then shot himself. Having parted with time he sought eternity.

Two of Cincinnati's can-canners had a fight on the stage the other evening, in which blonde jute and pink stockinet suffered.

A Kansas man ate three pounds of raisins the other day on a wager, which was paid to his widow.

A Vermont coroner's jury is "of A Pinion that the Decest met his deth from Violent Information in the hed, produced from Unoan Cauz."

A Connecticut drunkard tried to drive his wagon past another on the same ground but was unsuccessful, and the other man has since died.

New Bedford brags of a pointer that came to a dead stand the other day before a door-plate inscribed "A Partridge."

The San Francisco Chinese have been celebrating their annual Feast of the Dead. All sorts of eatables were taken to the cemeteries and spread on the graves, after which the survivors ate them.

A New York parson lately mistook a picture of Feehler as Hamlet, for Christ blessing the multitudes. No wonder; some of them in New York know less of the Bible than of Shakespeare.

News.—*Figaro* prints the following bit of information:—"Lord Eldon, who has just died in London, has left all his fortune to the Lunatic asylum of Bedlam. 'I leave,' said he in his will, 'to madmen a fortune I owe to madmen.' Lord Eldon was a lawyer."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Steamer Omnibus.—An experiment which was made recently on the streets of Edinburgh with the new patent road steamer and patent omnibus, invented by Mr. R. W. Thomson, must have satisfied those who witnessed it that a new era in locomotion, so far as our large towns and populous roads generally are concerned, has begun. At present all that need be said is, that the trial of the steamer and omnibus was sufficient to convince every one that a thoroughly safe means of locomotion has been provided by Mr. Thomson, and that there is in it not merely no danger to the passengers who are conveyed, but absolutely no fear of any injury being caused in the streets through which it may pass. It cannot hurt the pavement—that is sufficiently guarded against, by the elastic tires of the wheels; while the unobtrusive manner in which the steam part of the machine is worked altogether prevents the danger of alarming horses, or any other of the risks which have hitherto attended the passage of traction-engines through crowded thoroughfares. It is perfectly under control, and can be regulated almost as nicely as a watch; and therefore, so far as it is concerned, there is no need for the elaborate precautions in the way of signalling and other things which have been found necessary to accompany the use of steam hitherto. Shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon the steamer started for Leith from Parliament-square. In Parliament-square and High-Street a large crowd congregated to see the steamer start, and along the route—which was up High Street, down North-Bridge-Street, round Princes-Street, and down Leith-Walk, to Leith—there was a numerous body of people following it. On arriving at Consitution-street, Leith, the engine turned right round, and the party drove back to Edinburgh. Not the slightest hitch occurred on the journey. The omnibus came straight up the steps place at Leith-street with its load, turned without stopping at the foot of Leith-walk with more ease than horses could have done, and took its place among the usual traffic so naturally and simply that it is evident it has been put into a practical and pleasing shape.—*Scotsman.*

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the chest in Coughs, Colds, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Broncho-Thoracic Lozenges.—Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.—No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Brascher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

	Per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 1/8d. do.
,, 3 do.	1s. 10 13/16d. do.
,, 1 do.	1s. 10 13/16d. do.
,, demand	1s. 10 3/4d. do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 10 3/4d. do.
On Ireland do.	1s. 10 3/4d. do.
On Paris do.	1s. 10 5/8d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.	1s. 10 5/8d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to